FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 183 *20 September 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Army Political Bodies Meet in Berlin [TANJUG] AA 1
GDR TV Report AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

NEPSZADBADSAG Text of Varkonyi CSCE Speech [9 Sep] BB 1
CSCE Session 'Bluff', 'Plot' of Superpowers [ATA] BB 4
KAL Incident Noted in U.S.-Italian Talks [ZERI I POPPULIT 13 Sep] BB 5

ALBANIA

West's Suspension of Flights to Moscow Reported [ZERI I POPULLIT 15 Sep] B 1
Hoxha, Other Leaders Attend Veterans Conference B 1
Marko Addresses Session B 2
Conference Elects Officers B 3
Message to Hoxha B 3
Leaders Attend Peza Meeting B 4

BULGARIA

Daily on 'Unanswered Questions' on KAL Incident C 1
BCP Daily on U.S. Senators' Anti-Sovietism [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 Sep] C 1
Leaders Appearances Reported 10-17 September C 2
SFRY Press Wrong on Moscow Fair Book Removal C 3
Light Industry Memorandum Signed With RSFSR C 3
Bozhinov Chairs Meeting on Nuclear Plant C 3
Army Daily Reports SFRY Maneuvers [NARODNA ARMIYA 14 Sep] C 4
Meeting Held With USSR on Varna-Ilichosk Ferry C 4
Economic Talks With Poland's Madej Open C 4
Greetings Sent to DPRK on National Day C 4
Foreign Minister Mladenov To Visit Cuba C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage, Commentary on KAL Incident D 1
U.S. Opinion Polls Cited D 1

Kubin Analyzes Incident D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 17 Sep]
TV Commentary on Obstruction of Gromyko's Flight D 5
Reagan Planning Anti-Soviet Addresses at UN D 5
Greetings Message to DPRK on National Day D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 9 Sep]
Husak Message to Geneva Palestine Conference D 7
Editorial on Socialist Morality, Discipline D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Sep]
Slovak Minister Views Market Situation D 11
[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Sep]
Briefs: Chnoupek Receives Iraqi Envoy; D 12
New Journalists' Union Chairman;
Indra Presents Award;
Croatian Official Arrives

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Greetings Sent to Bulgaria on Revolution Day E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Sep]
Greetings Message Sent to DPRK Leaders E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Sep]
Honecker Receives FRG Businessman Beitz E 2
Mittag on Nuclear Danger, Economic Strategy E 3
Naumann Unveils Memorial to Workers Militia E 4
SEW's Schmitt Assesses Honecker-Weizsaecker Talk E 5
Officer Candidates Take Service Oath 18 Sep E 6
FRG Paper on 'Crisis' in GDR Fodder Situation E 6
[FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 19 Sep]
Catch Crops To Substitute for Feed Potatoes E 7
Briefs: Polish Education Minister E 7

HUNGARY

Reportage on U.S. Vice President's Visit F 1
MAGYAR HIRLAP Previews Visit [18 Sep] F 1
Received by Lazar 19 Sep F 1
Begins Talks With Lazar, Marjai F 2
Meets With Kadar F 2
Participants in Talks Named F 3
Lazar, Bush Give Dinner Toasts F 3
Meets With Losonczi F 3
Press Conference Reported F 4
Foreign Minister Varkonyi Arrives in U.S. F 5
VOLAN Bus Service to Romania To Stop 20 Sep F 5
Greetings Sent to DPRK on National Holiday F 5
[NEPSZABADSAG 9 Sep]

POLAND

French Reaction to Ban on Gromyko Flight G 1
Warsaw TV Presents Program 'Accidental Flight?' G 1
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on U.S. Economic Sanctions G 4
PAP Report on Visit by CPSU Delegation G 5
Greetings Sent to Bulgaria on National Day G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Sep]
Jaruzelski Receives New Envoy to Japan 17 Sep G 6
Program for Sejm Autumn Session Announced G 6
Warsaw TV Reports Writers' Union Formed G 7
RZECZPOSPOLITA Hails Program Denigrating Walesa G 8
['AZ', 17/18 Sep]
Olszowski Views Foreign Policy Posture G 9
[Zatorski in TRYBUNA LUDU 16 Sep]
PZPR Factory Committee First Secretaries Meet G 10
Barcikowski Chairs Meeting G 10
Gorywoda Addresses Secretaries G 11
More on Gorywoda Speech G 12
Deputy Foreign Minister Interviewed on Debts G 14
Economic Reform Minister Assesses Results G 16
Siwicki, Baryla Attend Meeting of Commanders G 16
[Kundzicz in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 10/11 Sep]
Council of Ministers Discusses Economic Reform G 18
PRON Activists' Seminar Ends in Warsaw G 18
Solidarity Activists Surrender, Are Released G 18

ROMANIA

Bush Bucharest Press Conference Reported H 1
Ceausescu Receives Cuban Military Delegation H 2
Romanian-Botswana Joint Declaration Signed 9 Sep H 2
[SCINTEIA 10 Sep]
Oprea Receives Chinese Railways Minister H 8
SAWPY President Meets With SDUF Officials H 8
Andrei Receives Cypriot Commerce Minister H 9
PCI's Berlinguer Receives SCINTEIA's Cumpanasu H 9
Ceausescu Discusses Improvements With Cadres H 9

YUGOSLAVIA

Reports on Gromyko Not Attending UN Session I 1
TASS Report Cited I 1
No Mediation Possible I 1
New 'Airplane Affair' I 2
Further Reports on Shooting Down of KAL Plane I 3
TASS Warning to Nonaligned Noted I 3
Shooting 'Completely Illogical' I 4
[Drcar-Murko in DELO 10 Sep]
Presidency Assesses Zarkovic Trip, Bush Visit I 5

'Very Fruitful Dialogue' Cited in Bush Visit I 6
[Kovacevic]
Spokesman Discusses FRG President's Visit I 7
Markovic Greets Kim Il-song on 35th Anniversary I 7
[POLITIKA 9 Sep]
Leaders Send Congratulations on SRV National Day I 8
Spiljak Message [POLITIKA 2 Sep] I 8
Srzentic, Planinc Greetings [POLITIKA 2 Sep] I 8
"Jedinstvo-83" Exercise Favorably Assessed I 8
Government Announces Higher Fuel Prices I 9
KOMUNIST Interviews Srebric on Economic Problems I 9

WARSAW PACT ARMY POLITICAL BODIES MEET IN BERLIN

LD192010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- A consultative meeting of the representatives of the political administrations of the armed forces of Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR began in Berlin today. As announced tonight, attention at this consultative meeting focused on "the problems of the further development of political and moral education of members of the armies and of organizations for more successful military training."

The statement says that the consultative meeting is taking place at a time "when the socialist countries are working to preserve and consolidate peace, against the policy of imperialism which is forcing an arms race," and that for that reason "new tasks are presenting themselves to the political organs of these armies."

GDR TV Report

DW200709 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 19 Sep 83

[From the Aktuelle Kamera newscast]

[Text] A consultative meeting of representatives of the supreme political organs of socialist armies opened in Berlin today. The meeting is attended by delegations from the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army [NVA], the Polish Army, the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA Political Main Administration, on behalf of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, welcomed the participants. He pointed out that in view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup, new requirements are also constantly emerging for the political organs. He explained how the political and party organs in the NVA contribute to maximally increasing fighting potential and combat readiness.

NEPSZABADSAG TEXT OF VARKONYI CSCE SPEECH

AU150936 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Speech by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the 8 September session of the Madrid CSCE conference]

[Text] Mr Chairman, I would like to convey to you and to all participants in the meeting greetings from the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic. I thank the Government of Spain for its hospitality and the excellent conditions it has provided for holding the meeting. It is a worthy reward for the host country's constructive efforts that the name of Madrid will go down in European history as an important junction of the process of European security and cooperation. Reaching an agreement refutes the views that the period of detente is coming to an end, or, indeed, has ended.

Proceeding from this, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic assesses it as positive that the Madrid meeting is concluding its work by adopting a substantive and balanced final document. After years, an East-West agreement is now coming into being, which is a very important achievement in itself. We are well aware of the fact that the nearly 3 years during which the meeting continued were particularly fraught with tensions in international politics. However, even amid these unfavorable circumstances, we have succeeded in preserving the Helsinki spirit and work and advance in the spirit of the Final Act signed there.

This fact superbly proves that not confrontation, but peaceful coexistence and dialogue is the negotiable path in world politics among countries that belong to different economic and social systems and alliances. It strengthens our conviction that it is not only possible, but also worthwhile to negotiate, because agreement can always be reached if there is a political will, mutual respect, and a mutual observance of interests for doing so.

The Hungarian people, who have suffered -- by no menas as the only people -- two world wars in this century, are particularly interested in the preservation of the all-European process that began in Helsinki and the achievements of detente. Therefore, commensurate with its modest means, the Hungarian Government strove to contribute to the Madrid meeting's success from the beginning. I can note with gratification, Mr Chairman, that the final result has justified our confidence in the method of the negotiations. If we make good use of the opportunity, the agreement that has developed here may contribute to preserving and expanding peaceful relations among the countries participating in the meeting.

It was often doubtful during the talks whteher agreement would be reached. My government is acknowledging with satisfaction that the common interests actually existing in preserving and advancing the process of European security and cooperation have proved stronger than any other interests and made the overcoming of differences between positions possible through a compromise.

Can I conclude from all this that the participating countries continue to regard the Helsinki Final Act as a long-term program of East-West relations? I sincerely hope that optimism will not prove unjustified in this respect. According to the Hungarian Government's appraisal, the final document of the Madrid meeting is suitable for promoting the implementation of the Helsinki recommendations and for making progress possible on the path begun in Helsinki.

I am fulfilling an honorable duty when I solemnly confirm that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic accepts the final document of the meeting.

Although several elements of the document do not precisely reflect Hungary's position, nevertheless, we consider that, in the given circumstances, it is such as was realistically attainable. We must be aware that it is not always possible to do what should be done, but what it is possible to do should always be done. I think that, in this sense, we can all return home in the awareness that we have accepted a good program within the limits of the possibilities.

I, on my part, acknowledge with satisfaction that the Hungarian proposal on promoting economic cooperation, cultural exchanges, youth tourism, and the teaching of lesser-known languages are appropriately included in the final document.

It is a fundamental political commitment of the Hungarian Government to do everything within its means toward preserving world peace and maintaining and developing detente. Faithful to this policy, our delegation sought in Madrid mutually acceptable factors that foster cooperation, and avoided confrontation and disputes that unjustifiably delay the deliberations. Of course, we, too, had our own concepts throughout.

However, the Hungarian delegation always cautioned against forcing issues that are not yet ripe to be resolved and against insistence on proposals that may be at variance with some participants' interests. When it was necessary, our delegation called attention to the fact that all kinds of accusations only jeopardize a successful conclusion of the meeting. Therefore, I consider it justified to call to mind: It was not our fault and the fault of our allies that, ultimately, it took almost 3 years to bring about an agreement.

I would like to express the Hungarian Government's appreciation of the neutral and nonaligned countries, that is, their delegations in Madrid, for the efforts they made in seeking compromises between different positions, and toward achieving success of the meeting in general. I think the Hungarian delegation was an appropriate and worthy partner in the frequent exchanges of views.

Appreciation was deserved also for the efforts of the excellent host of the conference, the Spanish Government, particularly the efforts it made for a successful conclusion of the conference in the final phase of the meeting.

The final document of the meeting contains a rich program for forums serving the discussion of various spheres of topics concerning European security and cooperation. I would like to single out two of them: notably the European conference devoted to confidence and security-building measures, and the cultural forum.

The Hungarian Government and public are concerned over the fact that attempts at confrontation and at upsetting the military balance of power continued in the past period in international life. We regard also as regrettable the acts that gravely endanger normal relations between countries and, with deeds that are irreconcilable with international norms, further tax international relations, which are fraught with tensions and uncertainty in any case.

We judge in this spirit the matter of the South Korean plane that, penetrating Soviet air space, irresponsibly violated the universally accepted principle of sovereignty. Certain countries are trying to use this tragic incident to hinder development in the present complex phase of international relations and slow down the momentum the long-awaited successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting may impart to the process of European security and cooperation.

We are convinced that further resolute efforts are needed to preserve peace, avert the danger of war, and restrain armament.

Therefore, my government welcomes the convening soon of a conference devoted to confidence-and security-building measures and disarmament, and considers it as one of the most valuable results of the Madrid meeting. Without underestimating the obvious difficulties, we look forward with expectations to the Stockholm conference, which may open a new dimension in the process of European security and cooperation and convincingly prove to our common homeland, Europe, that a nuclear war, whether termed either total or limited, not only must be, but can be averted.

Of course, this conference cannot replace the bilateral and multilateral talks on reducing the military confrontation in Europe and does not diminish their importance. Nonetheless, it may exercise a favorable impact on them, and, in time, provide a background encompassing Europe as a whole, and foster future prospects for the talks in progress on reducing the military confrontation and on some partial areas of disarmament. My government endorses the constructive proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact for reducing military confrontation in Europe and for us to reduce rather than increase the number of missiles carrying nuclear weapons on our continent. We are convinced that we must make every effort to prevent the deployment of missiles wherever there have not been any up to now, and reduce the number of them wherever some still exist.

Addressing precisely this issue, I would like to emphasize the significance of the sphere of subjects of the first phase of the conference, the significance of confidence- and security-building measures. These provide numerous as-yet unexploited opportunities for reducing the military confrontation and the danger of a conflict.

Hungary has actively participated in the elaboration of the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries to strengthen confidence in recent years. In our opinion, the purpose of confidence- and security-building measures is to stimulate efforts toward the limitation of armaments and disarmament.

I thank the participants in the meeting for their confidence and esteem shown to us in designating Budapest as the venue of the cultural forum. We welcome in our country the cultural representatives of the countries participating in the forum to enable us to exchange views on the problems of creative activity and cooperation, including, of course, the promotion of cultural relations and exchanges.

At the cultural policy world conference in Mexico in the summer of 1982, the French minister of culture said that "the right to beauty is a right of the people, consequently, it is the duty of leaders and governments to ensure that it is effectively exercised." Socialist Hungary, where conditions for artistic creation are far-reachingly ensured and the public is receptive to artistic creations, is glad that the participants in the Budapest cultural forum will be able to see for themselves that not only is Hungary open to the genuine values of universal culture, but considerably contributes with the state's support to their entry. We wish to develop public culture in this way as well; we contribute to the improvement of creative artistic and scientific work.

I can assure you: Along with preserving our ideological and moral values, we will continue to strive to make our common property all the intellectual values brought about by other countries' cultures and the creative activity of their scientists and artists and to actively participate in enriching the culture of our age.

The participants in this meeting obviously made their decision concerning the cultural forum in the awareness that Hungarian art and sciences have made a valuable contribution to the enrichment of universal human culture.

Nevertheless, permit me, as a representative of the government of a country that is relatively small with regard to its area and the size of its population, to remind you that there are tasks still outstanding in ensuring a better acquaintance of the culture of small peoples, which -- as we hope -- could also be fostered by the cultural forum.

In the development of cultural cooperation and exchangers, which was greatly emphasized in Helsinki as well, Hungary is guided by a mutually complementary dual endeavor: the admission of values and the wish to present and acquaint people with our own values. I think that holding the cultural forum in Budapest will be consistent with these endeavors. The Hungarian public was glad to learn that we will host this important event, and preparations for it are already followed with interest throughout the country. No matter how significant a fact the successful conclusion of the meeting is, it does not mean a resolution of the tensions and problems that have accumulated in East-West relations. However, we are convinced that it will contribute to the quest for possibilities enabling us to extricate ourselves from the present tense and dangerous phase of international relations.

The experts' conferences and events scheduled to be held until the Vienna meeting convened for November 1986 will provide opportunities for advancing the process of European security. They offer extensive means for strengthening security and cooperation and continuing the multilateral dialogue. I am convinced that European public opinion would be annoyed if anyone tried to use these meetings contrary to their original purpose, for the purposes of confrontation.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic will make every effort to ensure that all participating countries will be able to take advantage of the means provided by the final document of the Madrid meeting responsibly and guided by common interests for strengthening security and cooperation and advancing on the path of detente, and it will, for its own part, do everything it can to bring this about.

CSCE SESSION 'BLUFF', 'PLOT' OF SUPERPOWERS

AU141054 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 14 Sep 83

["The Madrid Conference -- A Bluff" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 14 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which says among the others that the last phase of the demagogical conference on the European security took no step forward but the threats and the attacks against freedom, independence, and the rights of the European peoples increased even more. Both the superpowers further strengthened their domination over the so-called allied countries, tied them even more to the chariot of their policy of war and aggression, and through the military blocs of NATO and Warsaw Treaty, have forced these countries to increase the military expenditures and the war preparations. The increase of the American and Soviet units and divisions, tanks, missiles and nuclear war heads, and above all, their arrogant decision on the deployment of the medium-range nuclear missiles on Europe shows in the best way their danger threatening the sovereign peoples and countries, outside Europe, the American imperialism and the Soviet social-imperialism have intensified the aggressive policy of the intervention and plunder, as we are seeing in the Middle East, Central America, Africa, and even in the Far East.

Madrid conference could not conceal this grave reality, and it was a complete bluff. This happened because the whole Soviet-American project on the so-called European security is part of a great plot hatched up by the American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, which is rivalry, and at the same time in collaboration with each other, strive to carry further their hegemonic and expansionist policy in Europe. This was clearly expressed in the last phase of Madrid conference, when all the participants laid the stress on the "later meetings" which will tackle the "problem of disarmament in Europe".

It is clear that besides the demagogical statements, the military agreements between the demagogical statements, the military agreements between the American imperialism and the Soviet social-imperialism and their aggressive blocs of NATO and Warsaw Treaty have not and cannot have anything in common regarding the security of Europe. On the contrary, the military collaboration between the superpowers is another step of violating the genuine European security.

The newspaper stresses in conclusion that what has been said about the Helsinki and Belgrade conference is also valid for the Madrid conference, that the European security cannot be achieved through conferences organised by the two superpowers. This because of the simple fact the most active members and propagators of Madrid, the USA and the Soviet Union, spoke imterminably for three years on end on the security but never on that genuine security which cannot be conceived without the struggle against the all-round presence and intervention of the two superpowers in our continent.

KAL INCIDENT NOTED IN U.S.-ITALIAN TALKS

AU151034 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Rome, 12 September -- Richart Burt, assistant U.S. secretary of state, in a meeting with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and other high Italian officials, stated that the Soviet-American talks over nuclear weapons in Geneva will not be affected by the downing of the South Korean airplane by the Soviet Union.

Burt arrived in Rome recently to speak with Italian leaders about the 112 cruise missiles which are planned to be deployed in Italy at the end of this year. He also discussed the measures which could be taken by the allies of the United Stastes against the Soviet Union for the downing of the South Korean airplane.

There was no declaration published about the Craxi-Burt talks, but the American assistant secretary of state later told journalists that during their 2-hour meeting they "discussed the Geneva talks."

WEST'S SUSPENSION OF FLIGHTS TO MOSCOW REPORTED

AU200806 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Bonn, 14 September -- According to news agencies, the FRG announced that all flights to and from Moscow by Lufthansa and Aeroflot will be suspended for 2 weeks as a punitive measure for the downing of the South Korean airliner. The FRG Government spokesman stated that the order was given in accordance with a decision adopted by the majority of NATO countries.

The Spanish airline Iberia has adopted a similar decision. The Danish Government has taken a similar step and Danish pilots have begun a 60-day boycott of flights to Moscow. Dutch pilots are also boycotting flights to the Soviet capital for an indeterminate period. Norway has also joined in the decision to cancel flights to Moscow. Alitalia airliners have not flown to Moscow this week. The Italian Government has banned Aeroflot flights to Italy beginning on 15 September.

The news agencies cite Vladimir Semyonov, Soviet ambassador in Bonn, that "the Soviet Union reserves the right to adopt counter measures," following the 11 September decision by NATO countries to temporarily suspend air links with the Soviet Union.

HOXHA, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND VETERANS CONFERENCE

AU161425 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1230 GMT on 16 September 1983 broadcasts a 54-minute recorded report on the opening session of the Fourth National Conference of War Veterans in Tirana on 16 September.

The reporter says that the veterans in the conference hall applaud the entrance of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali; and Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary.

The reporter says that the conference is opened by Shefqet Peci, chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans. A recording of Shefqet Peci's 5-minute speech is then broadcast. An announcer then reads an 18-minute summary of the main report, delivered by Sulejman Baholli, secretary general of the National Committee of War Veterans, entitled: "Let us raise to a higher level the activity of the organization of the war veterans of the Albanian people for the implementation of the decisions of the AWP for the patriotic and revolutionary education of the masses."

The reporter then states that the conference is greeted by Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly in the name of the AWP Central Committe and Enver Hoxha. This is followed by a recording of Rita Marko's 13-minute speech. The reporter then summarizes briefly the speech by a number of delegates. The rest of the report is devoted to a performance given to the conference by a group of young pioneers who sing and recite.

The announcer notes that the next session will begin tomorrow morning 0600 GMT.

Marko Addresses Session

AU161110 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 16 Sep 83

["Comrade Rita Marko Hails the Fourth National Conference of the War Veterans of the Albanian People on Behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA" -- ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 16 (ATA) -- Comrade Rita Marko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA, hailed the Fourth National Conference of the War Veterans of the Albanian People on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania. He said among others:

All our party and people cherish a special love and respect for the veterans, for those who educated the younger generations with a lofty spirit of self-denial and devotion for the ideals of the freedom, revolution and communism. The veterans are the representatives of that generation of fighters, who are linked with the titanic attempts of our people under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with the great epopee of the anti-fascist national liberation war, which lies on the steel foundations of the people's power and the new socialist life, the happy days we enjoy today. The veterans are representatives of that generation of consistent revolutionaries, loyal to the party, that experienced on their shoulders the reconstruction of the country and who introduced it on the road of socialism, the defence of the homeland from the attacks and plots of the numerous internal and external enemies. Any one who works for the progress of the society and for socialism, is able to defeat any enemy, to overcome every obstacle. After pointing out the allsided progress of socialist homeland, for which the veterans fought and worked, he said further on:

The party highly appreciates the glorious progressive patriotic and revolutionary traditions of our people. It preserves as the most precious thing the brilliant features of the fighters of the gun and pen for freedom and independence, the partisan heroism, the spirit of self-denial in the struggle to flourish, strengthen and defend the socialist homeland. We should preserve these noble traditions, we should develop and inculcate them in the younger generation of Albania, to educate and temper them as builders and active defenders of socialism, loyal to the ideals of the party and people. It is the greatest pleasure to see how the generations follow the revolutionary road, carrying always forward the immortal deed of the party. This is the guarantee for the socialist and communist future of our country. It is four decades now that the Albanian people are living and working free in their country. Closely united round the party, resisting heroically all the enemies, internal and external, they have smashed all the plots and interference of the imperialists and revisionists of every hue and their agents in our country, beginning with Koci Xoxe up to the multiagents Mehmet Shehu and Kadri Hazbiu and their gang. History has taught the people and party to be always vigilant because "The water sleeps, the enemy does not." Hence, as always, our people should be on the alert, should never separate the construction work from the great cause of preserving the socialist victories, to keep aloft the spirit of patriotism and have hatred for the enemy, internal and external ones, to always consolidate the unity of the people round the party.

Speaking about the international situation, Comrade Rita Marko exposed the militarist and adventurous policy of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the world reaction. Socialist Albania has opposed and will powerfully oppose the hegemonic aims of the superpowers and other imperialist and neofascist forces, will continuously expose their aggressive and warmongering plans. It has supported and supports resolutely the just struggle of the working class, of the revolutionaries and the freedom-loving peoples against the bourgeoisie, imperialism, the forces of reaction and repression, for freedom, social progress and socialism.

Our party, people and socialist state have supported and will support powerfully the struggle of the Albanian brothers who live in their territories in Yugoslavia, for their legitimate rights, against the big-Serb and chauvinist suppression, they will oppose resolutely the anti-Albanian hostile policy that the Yugoslav revisionist chieftains pursue towards our country. In these tense and turbulent situations, it is a task for all people to strengthen and steel continuously the defence of the country, to be always trained and ready to resist any kind of danger that might threaten the country. Let us work with great impetus and mobilisation to realise the tasks in all the fields and to face any blockades and encirclement that might be imposed to our country, he said in conclusion.

Conference Elects Officers

AU171910 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 17 September reports the conclusion of the Fourth National Conference of the Albanian War Veterans. Following the announcer-read text of a message to Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, the announcer reports briefly on the speeches made by delegates from various districts during the second session of the conference held on the morning of 17 September. He then says that the conference has elected a National Committee of War Veterans with a membership of 103, which in turn elected a 17-member Presidium and a leading body (Kryesi) of 5 members with Shefqet Peci as a chairman; Sulejman Baholli as secretary general; and Pilo Peristeri, Jorgji Sota, and Bilal Paruca as deputy chairmen. The announcer then states that Shefqet Peci closed the proceedings with a brief speech.

Message to Hoxha

AU171432 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] The Fourth National Conference of Albanian War Veterans successfully concluded its proceedings. The conference sent the following message of greetings to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Enver, we the delegates to the Fourth National Conference of Albanian War Veterans, in the name of all our comrades in war and work send you revolutionary greetings, express our limitless affection for the party, and pledge that we will always remain loyal soldiers of the party. The conference, a memorable event for all of us, provided an opportunity to return once again to those stormy, difficult, but also glorious years when we were younger and took to the mountains to fight for freedom; when, together with the people, under the leadership of the party led by yourself, we defeated the Nazi-fascist beast and the internal traitors. During the conference we met old comrades, remembered past battles, efforts, and our comrades who fell in the legendary national liberation struggle, whose blood and deeds are sacred to us. Your coming to the conference and your unforgettable meetings with us have given us new energies. During the sessions of the conference we discussed our work and what more can be done, how to strengthen our veterans organization and make it more militant. The delegates briefed the conference on the fruitful work they have carried out and pledged even greater efforts in the future to raise the qualitative level of their work in implementing the valuable instructions contained in the warm message of greetings addressed to the conference by the AWP Central Committee. Dear Comrade Enver, we are happy to live in a glorious era, in the brilliant era of the party. We are proud that, under the party's leadership, the Albanian people have created a strong regime during the past 40 years, that they have built a socialist Albanian, a granite-like fortress on the shores of the Adriatic.

We are witnessing the fact that the ideals we fought for have been turned into reality. Our country is free and powerful. Our people are happy. We notice with pleasure that the deeds of the freedom fighters and of the pioneers of the new Albania are being furthered by the younger generations. We share revolutionary ideals with these generations; ideals which bind us strongly in steel-like unity around the party and its Central Committee led by yourself, Comrade Enver. Legitimate pride is only part of our feelings. Above all else, we harbor in our hearts and minds a desire to carry on with our work as veterans and communists. We have therefore set ourselves the task of continuing this work unafraid, of being at all times vigilant against the internal and external enemies, resolute fighters for the implementation of the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party to further steel the party-people unity and to strengthen the defense potential of our socialist country.

Dear Comrade Enver, on 16 October you will be 75 years old. Together with the people and the party, we veterans, your comrades-in-arms, also feel boundless joy, our dear Commander who has led us in the war and now in the construction, defense, and steeling of our beloved socialist country. On this occasion, Comrade Enver, we pledge to the party and to you that we, the war veterans of the Albanian people, will always march on the road traced by the party, that we will work even more for the education of the working masses and of the younger generations with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, with the teachings of the party, the valuable traditions of war and work of our people. May you live as long as our mountains and may you enjoy good health for the good of the party and the people, for the prosperity of our country, for the cause of the revolution and socialism. Revolutionary greetings.

[Signed] the delegates of the fourth National Conference of Albanian War Veterans. Tirana, 17 September 1983.

Leaders Attend Peza Meeting

AU181638 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1230 GMT on 18 September broadcast a 7-minute report on a meeting held in Peza in Tirana District to commemorate the 41st anniversary of the Peza conference and the 39th anniversary of the formation of the 22nd shock brigade. The reporter describes the scene, stating that hundreds of people have gathered in the square in front of the house where the Peza conference was originally held, and that among them are also delegates of the recently held Albanian War Veterans National Committee Conference. The reporter states that on this occasion wreaths are laid on the martyrs' graves on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Albanian War Veterans Committee, Tirana District AWP Committee, Tirana District AWP Committee, Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, Tirana District Democratic Front, the ex-partisans of the 22nd shock brigade, and the United People's Council of Peza village.

A meeting is also held on this occasion. The reporter states that attending the meeting are "Politburo members Comrades Manush Myftiu and Hekuran Isai; Comrades Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, and Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate members; Shefqet Peci, chairman of the Albanian War Veterans Committee; Myslim Peza, deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrades Nexhimje Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi, Spiro Koleka, and other comrades."

The meeting is opened by Jashar Menzelxhiu, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee. The floor is then taken by Qirjako Mihali. A brief recording of Mihali's speech on this occasion is given. Then the reporter summarizes the rest of Mihali's speech.

A telegram is sent to the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front.

DAILY ON 'UNANSWERED QUESTIONS' ON KAL INCIDENT

AU191010 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 19 (BTA) -- A signed commentary in today's "OTECHESTVEN FRONT" raises a number of questions which the competent US state authorities leave unreplied, thus evidently trying to blur the picture around the incident with the South-Korean airliner.

In the first place the daily calls to mind the U.S. State Department's admitting that the flight was followed throughout the airway, which is also valid for the Japanese controller's services. According to the author of the commentary, in such a case it is natural to ask: Why the flight was not discontinued in due time, why the plane was not returned to the international airway, are two hours such a short time for the respective U.S. and Japanese bodies to contact the Soviet services and demand assistance? Besides, the author asks, how is that a civil airplane uncontrolled from the earth, flying on an unknown airway, so successfully encircles -- by an abrupt change of flight direction -- the positions of the Soviet anti-aircraft units and flies over secret military sites?

Other, already familiar details are also recalled: The plane was flying during the night with extinguished air-navigation lights, it did not react to the warning signals shot. All these are questions still waiting for an answer by the respective U.S. authorities.

The daily quotes a radiogram received at the Tokyo flight control centre, which announces that the plane has successfully passed over southern Kamchatka and the flight was going on, and emphasizes: What else can that be but an acknowledgement that the airliner was not misled, that its flight was programmed and controlled throughout the way?

Another justified question follows further in the commentary: Why, regardless of the existing practice, the full list of the names and professions of the killed passengers was not published in this case? It is obvious that among them there were passengers whose speciality should be kept silent about.

One more point, the author goes on: The State Department announced the conversation recorded between the Soviet pilots in chasing the intruder plane, but is obviously not interested in publishing another recording -- of the conversations between the airplane crew and the controllers of the flight. One more point arises: For what considerations the civil airliners flying on the said airway, are steered by pilots of the South Korean Air Forces?

The commentary also confutes the allegation of the State Department that the Soviet pilots have shot the airliner down "just like that". If this was true, the author stresses, the Soviet anti-aircraft forces would not have let the intruder fly for two hours over important military sites, but would pull it down already at Kamchatka only with a "SAM-5" rocket which hits unerrigly within a 200 km. range.

BCP DAILY ON U.S. SENATORS' ANTI-SOVIETISM

AU191238 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 83 p 7

[BTA Dispatch: "Kindling Anti-Soviet Hysteria"]

[Text] The anti-Soviet hysteria kindled by the Reagan Administration and the steps aimed at curbing and aggravating relations with the USSR do not seem to be enough for some radically rightist and conservative congressmen, who started submitting and discussing resolutions on the incident involving the South Korean airplane.

These resolutions are permeated with rabid anti-Sovietism, characteristic of the worst moments of the cold war. It is hardly a coincidence that yesterday George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, appeared personally in the Congress in order to clarify the U.S. policy and measures on this matter, which have been described to the public as "moderate" and "balanced."

What actually do the radically rightist congressmen, obviously prompted by the administration, want? The Republic Senators Jesse Helms (North Carolina) and Steve Symms (Idaho) introduced in the Senate a resolution that demands no more and no less than "to temporarily halt all talks on arms control." Various other measures are demanded, among them the recall of the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, and a sharp reduction in the USSR diplomatic personnel in the United States. Even the statement of William Armstrong (Colorado), well known himself as a radical senator, testifies to the inadmissible character of the demands of a handful of raging senators. He stated that Helms and Symms had used excessively sharp language and that their demands were unrealistic. The entire hullaballoo raised by the radical rightists obviously serves one specific goal -- to intensify even more the anti-Soviet hysteria and, against his background, to present the administration's measures as being limited and moderate. We must recall, however, that it was Reagan who requested that Congress deal with the South Korean airplane issue and adopt anti-Soviet resolutions, related to the provocation with the airplane.

LEADERS APPERANCES REPORTED 10-17 SEPTEMBER

AU171707/AU151817 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 10 and 17 September, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses).

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a celebration marking the anniversary of the establishment of local partisan unit in Khalvadziyski village. (1730 GMT 12 Sep)

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCT Central Committee Politburo member and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting in Muglizh devoted to the anniversary of the September 1923 uprising. (1730 GMT 13 Sep)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee of Culture visited cultural institutions in Burgas Okrug. (1730 GMT 15 Sep)

Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, opened a national exhibition of visual agitation in Varna. (1730 GMT 15 Sep)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee greeted students in Chernolik village, Silistra Okrug, on the beginning of new school year. (1730 GMT 15 Sep)

Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration in Sofia to mark the 39th anniversary and holiday of the Ministry of Interior forces. (1730 GMT 15 Sep)

Pencho Kubadsinki, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration in Popovo village to mark the anniversary of a local partisan unit. (1730 GMT 14 Sep)

Comrade Grisha Filipov visited Burgas Okrug on 15 September. Accompanied by Nikolay Zhishev, BCP Burgas Okrug Committee first secretary, and other officials, he visited the agro-industrial complexes Aytos, Sungulare, Karnobat, and Kameno, and was briefed on the implementation of the most important agricultural tasks.(1730 GMT 15 Sep)

SFRY PRESS WRONG ON MOSCOW FAIR BOOK REMOVAL

AU191813 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 19 Sep 83

["Groundless Allegations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 19 (BTA) -- Some items have appeared recently in the Yugoslav press that the book "Legends Sacred" by the prominent Bulgarian writer and poet Venko Markovski was allegedly removed from the Bulgarian display at the Moscow Book Fair (September 6-12, 1983) at the request of the Yugoslav side.

The "Legends Sacred" epos is a book of 15 legends in verse. Poet Venko Markovski was born in 1915 in the town of Skopje.

In connection with the allegations in the Yugoslav press a BTA reporter met an official representative of the "Bulgarska Kniga I Pechat" state corporation.

The representative of this Bulgarian state corporation informed him that Mr Markovski's book has never been removed from the Bulgarian display. The only copy of this book was given for the one day only (September 9) for translation optioning by foreign publishing houses. On September 10 the book was returned to the Bulgarian stand and remained there until the end of the fair.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH RSFSR

AU172115 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 17 Sep 83

["Bulgaria-USSR: Promising Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 17 (BTA) -- The talks between the delegations of the ministries of the light industry of Bulgaria and the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic ended today by signing a memorandum.

A draft was approved of a complex programme for cooperation between the two ministries in the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods up to 1990. The programme provides for the two sides to activate their techno-scientific and economic ties in the production of ready-mades, leather and fancy goods and shoes. The attention of specialists will be pointed to improving the organisation of labour and improving the technologies for producing ladies', men's and children's coats, ladies', men's and particularly children's footwear, ladies' bags of artificial leather and suitcases of changeable size and other products. Joint work will be done for the continuous improvement of the assortment and raising the quality of these products.

BOZHINOV CHAIRS MEETING ON NUCLEAR PLANT

AU151406 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] On 15 September in Kozloduy Comrade Todor Bozhinov chaired a meeting of the operative staff on the accelerated construction to expand the nuclear power plant. Problems connected with the construction of the fifth energy block and the new organization of labor were discussed. Ministers Nikola Todoriev and Ivan Sakarev took part in the meeting.

ARMY DAILY REPORTS SFRY MANEUVERS

AU151009 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] SFRY: General tactical military exercises of the Yugoslav People's Army under the code name "JEDINSTVO-83" have started in the eastern part of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The highest-ranking leaders of Yugoslavia and leaders from the republics and autonomous regions are attending these maneuvers.

MEETING HELD WITH USSR ON VARNA-ILICHOVSK FERRY

AU141233 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The 12th session of the Directors' Council on the Exploitation of the Varna-Ilichovsk Ferryboat Line is devoted to the efficient exploitation of this "blue main road of friendship." With the participation of managers of transportation enterprises from the Barna and Odessa sister okrugs a thorough analysis is being made in connection with the fulfillment of the tasks concerning the freight transport on the ferryboat line and measures are being mapped out for obtaining even better results in this field.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH POLAND'S MADEJ OPEN

AU191938 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 19 (BTA) -- The 21st session of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation opened today in Varna.

The Bulgarian delegation is led by the first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Todor Bozhinov, and the Polish one by the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Zbigniew Madej. Questions related to the implementation of the decisions made at the previous session of the commission and to the further development of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland were on the agenda for discussion.

The first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Todor Bozhinov, and the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Todor Bozhinov, and the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Poland, Mr Zbigniew Madej, co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, visited the "Georgi Dimitrov" ship-building yard and the institute of ship hydrodynamics, where they were made familiar with the development of Bulgarian ship-building and with the possibilities for its further expansion.

GREETINGS TO DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121005 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Sep 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we send the KWP Central People's Committee, and the Administrative Council of the DPRK, and you, dear comrades, most cordial greetings and wishes on the 35th anniversary of the establishing of the DPRK.

The establishment of an independent republic of workers and peasants on Korean soil revealed broad opportunities for revolutionary transformations and free and independent life for your people. The first Korean state of workers and peasants in history is a selfless deed of generations of heroic Korean patriots, who under the leadership of the communists, and the KWP Central Committee, headed by you, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, successfully completed the cause of the Korean revolution.

During these 35 years the Korean people passed along a glorious road, full of heroism and working successes. Despite the artificial division of the country the DPRK working people, under the KWP leadership, and in close collaboration with the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist countries, achieved remarkable successes in defending the freedom and independence of their country and in constructing socialism.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at the great achievements of the fraternal Korean people and wish them successes in implementing the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and our working people express their steady solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis and without foreign interference.

The BCP and the Bulgarian people highly value the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, and from the bottom of their heart wish that they further strengthen and expand in the name of peace and socialism and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We take this opportunity to express to you, and through you to the fraternal Korean people our sincere wishes for new successes in socialist construction and for the prosperity of the DPRK.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT CUBA

AU131430 Sofia BTA in English 1420 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, will pay an official and friendly visit to Cuba in the second half of September, this year, at the invitation of the member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, Mr Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON KAL INCIDENT

U.S. Opinion Polls Cited

LD1o2324 Prague CTK in English 1837 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent) -- A large majority of Americans are convinced that their government provided incomplete and untruthful information about the incident with the South Korean airliner, surveys conducted by ABC television and THE NEW YORK TIMES showed.

The persons polled pointed out that in at least two crucial questions, the government "revised" and changed its former statements. It had sought to conceal that an American espionage plane was in the area where the incident occurred, and released two different versions of a "recording of communications of Soviet Air Force pilots".

Kubin Analyzes Incident

AU191547 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 83 p 6

[Miroslav Kubin article: "Gambling Stake, as Well as Goal; On Certain Issues Evoked by the Far East Provocation"; passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] IT IS NOW 2 WEEKS SINCE THE SOUTH KOREAN BOEING 747 PENETRATED DEEP INTO SOVIET TERRITORY -- AND NOT BY COINCIDENCE, EITHER -- AND WE CAN PROCEED, AS IS NECESSARY TO SUM UP THE FACTS AND TO DRAW THE INEVITABLE LESSON FROM THIS. FIRST, THE CONFRONTATION OF FACTS --BOTH FROM SOVIET SOURCES, AND FROM AMERICAN ONES -- IRREFUTABLY SHOWS THAT IT WAS AN ESPIONAGE OPERATION THAT HAD BEEN PURPOSEFULLY PREPARED A LONG TIME IN ADVANCE AND THAT WAS BRUTUALLY AND UNFORGIVABLY CAMOUFLAGED BY A CIVIL AIRPLANE. THE SECRET SERVICES THAT HAD GAMBLED BY DIRECTING THE SOUTH KOREAN AIRCRAFT INTO THE SPACE OVER SOVIET STRATEGIC BASES ACTED IN THE SAME CYNICAL WAY THAT THE HITLERITES DID IN THE PAST WHEN THEY DROVE CROWDS OF HELPLESS CIVILIANS IN FRONT OF THEIR TANKS TO EVADE JUST RETRIBUTION THEMSELVES.

The provocation -- which was staged, as can be proved -- cost the lives of 269 people. In the furious anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in the NATO countries after the unsuccessful espionage operation, the anticommunist strategists are trying to shift responsibility for the death of innocent people to the Soviet Union and to discredit its persistent efforts to avert the nuclear threat and ensure peace. We are witness to egregious attacks which now no longer concern the Soviet Union alone; they concern world socialism. We must not remain indifferent toward them for a single moment.

The aforementioned provocation evokes indignation in every person who cannot remain indifferent, above all, to the fact that we have here an attempt to reverse everything that has been achieved in the field of international detente. Our public, too, with its opinion, cannot stand aside. This is testified to by the numerous letters received by RUDE PRAVO (even though they also include letters, from authors that have succumbed to the slanderous shouting from beyond the ocean). But from most of the letters one can see that -- on the basis of the published information, as well as of the hysterical reaction of the American representatives -- the readers are able to conclude who had staged the provocation, and who stands at the back of this espionage action. The letters also contain quite a few questions addressed to the American President, who is hurling one gross invective after another at the Soviet Union with extreme "promptness," but who has provided no answer to quite logical questions.

Questions That Have Not Yet Been Answered

The following questions have not yet received an answer from the American side:

-- WHY DID THE AMERICAN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL [KONTROLNI NAVIGACNI SLUZBA] KEEP SILENT WHEN THE BOEING 747 LEFT ITS SET AIR CORRIDOR AND FLEW TOWARD SOVIET TERRITORY?

-- WHY DID THE BOEING 747 FLY IN THE DARKNESS OF NIGHT WITHOUT LIGHTS?

-- WHY DID THE AIRPLANE SEND THE TOKYO FLIGHT CONTROL CENTER A RADIOGRAM SAYING "WE HAVE FLOWN WITHOUT HITCH OVER THE SOUTHERN PART OF KAMCHATKA," ALTHOUGH THE "SOUTHERN PART" OF KAMCHATKA DOES NOT LIE IN THE CORRIDOR OF INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS?

-- WHY DID THE VIOLATOR NOT RESPOND TO THE SIGNALS OF SOVIET INTERCEPTORS?

There are also other questions that have not been answered to date:

-- WHO ON AMERICAN SOIL PLACED A "NEW" FLIGHT PROGRAM IN THE COMPUTER OF THE SOUTH KOREAN AIRPLANE, ONE WHICH WAS AIMED AT ESPIONAGE PURPOSES AND WHICH "AUTOMATICALLY: DIRECTED THE AIRPLANE TO FLY OVER SOVIET TERRITORY?

-- WHY DID THE AMERICAN ESPIONAGE SERVICE WHICH, AS WASHINGTON HAS ACKNOWLEDGED, FOLLOWED THE FLIGHT OF THE SOUTH KOREAN AIRPLANE WITH THE AID OF THE RC-135 ESPIONAGE PLANE, NOT UNDERTAKE ANY MEASURES FOR DIRECTING BY RADIO THE AIRPLANE THAT HAD "GONE ASTRAY" TO THE CORRECT ROUTE?

-- WHY WAS THE FIRST NEWS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH KOREAN AIRPLANE NOT ISSUED BY THE SOUTH KOREAN FLIGHT CONTROL SERVICE [DISPECERSKA SLUZBA], BUT BY THE AMERICAN CIA ESPIONAGE SERVICE?

Could it be that the enormous U.S. military intelligence system deployed in the Far East was incapable of ascertaining that, for more than 2 hours, the South Korean aircraft was flying deep over Soviet territory? Because in the northern part of the Japanese island Hokkaido alone more than 1,000 American soldiers are busy operating a large electronic center. Their latest electronic system deployed in the area can intercept radio-transmitted conversations hundreds of miles away.

Of course, the main question that has not been answered by anybody from the White House or the Pentagon is, why had the South Korean airplane in fact found itself in the Soviet Union's airspace, and in an area in which the Soviet strategic nuclear forces are deployed.

If President Reagan can find no answer to this question in his script, it can be found from other, more knowledgeable and credible personalities: for instance, M. Le Roy-Finville, ex-chief of French counterintelligence, writes in his memoirs, which were published even before the incident:

"The Americans turned to us with the request to enable them to make use of our aircraft on the regular route to Moscow and back for photographing Soviet territory with special photographic cameras. In this way we practically had to turn some of our civil pilots of the Air France company into spies."

Or is the chief of French counterintelligence far too incompetent for such testimony about the methods used by the American espionage? Actually, the Americans themselves have now publicly acknowledged that the flight had been under their careful supervision from the very beginning.

Suspicious Promptness

Sudden events usually have to wait for a number of days for an explanation. It is necessary to precisely ascertain and evaluate the facts, circumstances, and causes; it is necessary to study proofs, notes, testimonies, and documents. In the case of the Boeing 747 it is remarkable how promptly the American machinery was set into motion. Already a few hours after the South Korean aircraft was lost over the Sea of Japan, American Secretary of State Shultz convened as a press conference, during which he launched the first attack against the Soviet Union. It was obvious that even President Reagan did not improvise, but adhered to a script prepared in advance. The same can be said of the White House spokesman. It is also remarkable how promptly the United States also foisted this same line on other NATO member-countries, with the aid of the NATO coordination committee for propaganda issues. In a perfect stereotype, the official slander campaign was also set into motion in Japan, the FRG, Great Britain, and other capitalist countries. For instance, the American Embassy in Tokyo organized a press conference twice every day.

But the choice of the moment for realizing the entire stage production was also suspicious. The production was staged at the time the final document, expressing the necessity to continue the process of detente, had already been formulated at the Madrid meeting and when the idea of convening a conference on measures for strengthening trust and on disarmament next January in Stockholm had already taken root. It came at a time when the West European public is urgently demanding positive results in the Geneva disarmament negotiations and an end to the American procrastinations and obstructions and to the cunning U.S. missile "arithmetic". It was at the time when not only the American working people, but also certain governments of U.S. allies are opposing the increases of armament budgets. The American hawks have hypocritically been searching for a pretext to be able to liquidate their resistance, and they decided to liquidate it in this cynical way.

What Is Undoubtedly True

The losses of human lives are certainly regrettable. However, in his statement President Reagan, who is playing the tune in the anti-Soviet campaign, has abused the human sentiments for arousing emotions -- of course, anti-Soviet emotions.

The thing that is inhuman in this action is the fact that the authors of the gambling project have included in their calculations and plans the gamble with human lives. It is undoubtedly true that the South Korean Boeing 747, with 269 people on board, has been deliberately and intentionally misused for intelligence tasks of military-strategic significance.

The fact that this was deliberate espionage over sovereign Soviet territory and over an important strategic area of the USSR also follows from the behavior of the airplane itself. The Soviet soldiers in the radio control stations intercepted, during its flight over USSR territory, regular signals which are usually transmitted for broadcasting intelligence data. It was certainly no coincidence that, over Sakhalin, the Boeing 747 evaded -- by an extremely precise maneuver -- the positions of Soviet missile units and flew over important military facilities. It was said, for instance by Heino Ceasar, captain in the West German Lufthansa airline, that it was certainly not a case of an airplane going astray or of its techical equipment breaking down, since the navigation system of Boeing 747 planes is highly precise.

According to Caesar, the rectification of a "blunder" in the navigation computer lasts only a few minutes at most. "We frequently fly a distance of 3,000 km, and the deviation from the course amounts to a mere 300 m..." In the case of the South Korean aircraft, the deviation amounted to more than 500 km and lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours! Can this be called straying by chance?

This was also disproved by C. Petrosellini, pilot for the Alitalia airline, who has flown the Boeing 747 for 11 years and who can look back on 25 years of pilot experience. In speaking of the technical aspects of the incident, he said that it is absolutely excluded that this type of airplane could deviate from the set course, and even more impossible that it could do that for such a long time. "The flight is constantly monitored by three navigation systems, which check each other."

According to Petrosellini, only one mistake could have happened: "The deviation from the course was already programmed on land, when the data were being inserted into the navigation system. But even in this case the threefold compulsory check of this data excludes the possibility that the crew did not know about its contents. And then it must necessarily be the case of a coldblooded reflection on the part of the persons interested in this mistake."

And who were these interested persons? President Reagan, who is undoubtedly familiar with the CIA's reticence, was able to coldbloodedly declare that "nobody will ever know this." In a circumspect way, he formulated it as follows: "Nobody will ever know whether it was an error made when the data on the flight course were being inserted into the computer, or whether it was a technical defect." The statements made by Petrosellini and other unprejudiced, impartial experts unambiguously agree: It could neither have been an error, nor a technical defect.

The airplane's contact with the Japanese and American flight control services was maintained up to the very last moment. And these services were receiving reports from the crew saying that the navigation equipment was functioning normally.

Nor Merely the Far East

The event in the area of Kamchatka and Sakhalin is only seemingly an event on the other side of the planet. Those people are right who say that we in the middle of Europe must also feel endangered by this provocation. The very fact that the United States has dared to enact such a provocative gambling operation is alarming. What other variants of provocations are still lying in the safes of the Pentagon and the CIA? On what other gambles are they now working?

TODAY THE INSPIRERS OF THE PROVOCATION HAVE TRIED TO CHECK ON THE VIGILANCE OF THE DEFENDERS OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S BORDERS BY USING A PLANE; TOMORROW IT COULD BE THE TURN OF MISSILES, WHICH CAN ALSO "BREAK DOWN" IN FLIGHT.

But at the same time we realize that it is our common sacred duty to defend our sovereignty and the peaceful, creative work of our people. If today, in the face of the existence of the strategic equilibrium of forces, the imperialists dare to provoke and perpetrate aggressive actions in various corners of the earth, what else would they dare do if their provocations would not always receive a cogent answer, and if they could feel entitled to lightheartedly believe that their strike could remain without an annihilating retaliation? These are the questions that we in Czechoslovakia are also asking.

Let all those Reagans take good note of this: The socialist countries will neither let up -- in their building endeavors, nor in their defense endeavors.

TV COMMENTARY ON OBSTRUCTION OF GROMYKO'S FLIGHT

LD192341 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A commentary of the editor Leo Moravcik discusses the foreign political circumstances of the behavior of the U.S. administrative bodies toward the Soviet minister of foreign affairs:

The world rightly asks why the United States refuses to guarantee the safety of the head of the Soviet delegation, Andrey Gromyko, at the UN General Assembly session and refuses to secure the arrival and servicing of the Soviet special aircraft. There has been an agreement between the UN and the U.S. Administration since 1947 which says that U.S. administrative bodies are not permitted to obstruct the arrival or departure of representatives of UN-member states to its center in New York. Article 12 of the agreement says: This provision is valid independent of the relations between the governments of the member-states of the UN and the U.S. Administration.

It must be said that this is not the first time the U.S. Administration has misused for its own political goals the fact that the UN center is in New York. On many occasions in the past it has complicated the work and stay of delegates from various countries when there was a risk of hearing from them something which Washington did not like. This time, however, they have launched a campaign against the delegate from a country without which the normal activity of the United Nations is hardly imaginable.

As is known, the basic role of this world organization is to deal with the issues of the preservation of peace for this and future generations. It is exactly the USSR which every year puts forward at the General Assembly session important peace proposals that show a possible way of dealing with the most burning problems of our era. It is known that at this year's session, too, Andrey Gromyko wanted to acquaint the delegates with a new Soviet pledge not to be first to send into outer space any type of antisatellite arms.

It seems that the U.S. Administration especially disliked the favorable reactions to the Soviet proposals. Therefore it is taking any steps, even illegal steps, to try to impair the seriousness of these proposals. The Soviet daily IZVESTIYA said on this topic: The weight and the authority of the United Nations depend on whether these intrigues will be met with resistence by everybody who tries to strengthen the UN's effectiveness as a platform for international cooperation and not as an arena for psychological war.

REAGAN PLANNING ANTI-SOVIET ADDRESS AT UN

LD201013 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The 38th UN General Assembly session opens in New York today. Our correspondent Michael Stasz, speaking from New York, comments on the agenda of the session:

The first speaker in the general debate which is to open next Monday will be the American President Ronald Reagan. It is already clear that he has chosen to deliver an address on the soil of the United Nations in order to further whip up the anti-Soviet hysteria he set in motion again a few weeks ago. This was heralded also by yesterday's address by American delegate Lichenstein in the Committee for Host Country Relations. This official representative defended the obstructions of the American Government concerning some delegations and openly said that if member countries do not like this they, and the United Nations Organization, are free to leave the United States.

GREETINGS MESSAGE TO DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121343 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Prague, 8 Sep (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and DPRK president, and Yi Chong-ok, DPRK's premier, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the DPRK's state holiday -- the 35th anniversary of the DPRK's establishment.

Esteemed Comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR's Government and people, as well as in our own name, we send you, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government and people ardent greetings and congratulations on the occasion of your country's state holiday -- the 35th anniversary of the DPRK's emergence.

After Korea's liberation by the Soviet Army, the DPRK's foundation became a great milestone in the life of the Korean people, and established prerequisites for the DPRK, at the side of the other socialist countries, to embark upon the path of building a new and socially just society.

During the period which elapsed since that historic event, the Korean people, led by the Korean Workers' Party and relying on the support of socialist countries, achieved many successes in building the socialist society and in defending their fatherland against the forces of imperialism and reaction. This year the whole progressive world recalls the 30th anniversary of the end of the war in Korea, in which the Korean people, at the price of great sacrifices, successfully defended their revolutionary achievements.

We in the CSSR hold in esteem the results that are being achieved by the Korean working people in fulfilling the exacting tasks of the Second 7-Year National-Economy Plan, set by the sixth party congress.

We are convinced that the traditional friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and nations, based on the affirmed principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue also in the future to develop for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and the Korean people, in the interests of the unity and cohesion of socialist countries, in the interests of peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, and the DPRK Government and people many successes in building the socialist society, in the just struggle for the peaceful and democratic unification of Korea.

-- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, sent Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly, congratulations on the DPRK's state holiday.

-- On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Ho Tam, vice premier and DPRK minister of foreign affairs.

-- The Central Committee of the CSSR National Front sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the DPRK Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland.

HUSAK MESSAGE TO GENEVA PALESTINE CONFERENCE

LD291405 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a message of greetings to delegates of the international conference on Palestine, in support of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, held in Geneva. The message says that the people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of Israel and permanently and fully support the just struggle of the Palestinian people. We welcome, therefore, this international conference as an expression of efforts of the broad international community of states and democratic and progressive forces that strive for a noble goal -- to contribute to the fulfillment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to the introduction of an effective international mechanism to safeguard them in practice. The development so far shows convincingly that all attempts for a separate and one-sided solution of the Palestinian question, in the spirit of the so-called Camp David Agreements, in fact only assist aggressive plans of Israel, which are being implemented with the direct support of the United States, increase and prolong the suffering of the Palestinian people and further sharpen the tension in this part of the world.

The message goes on to say that Czechoslovakia will continue to support a peaceful and comprehensive solution of the Near East situation and to push for a safeguarding of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to create their own independent state as has been recommended by relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organization.

A realistic and possible way towards this could be through international deliberations with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, as proposed by the Soviet Union. At the end of the message from Gustav Husak, president of the republic, the conviction is expressed that the deliberations in Geneva will reach positive results in the interest of the Palestinian people and in the interest of peace in the Near East and in the world.

EDITORIAL ON SOCIALIST MORALITY, DISCIPLINE

AU091350 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "To Consolidate Legality, Morality, and Discipline"]

[Text] The building of an advanced socialist society is an extremely complicated and supremely exacting task. No step forward, and even less a generally positive development, is achieved by us with ease or automatically and without conflicts, without having to overcome difficulties and antagonisms.

Nevertheless, in the phase of building socialism we have achieved a growth of production and of personal consumption which is unprecedented and unknown in the history of our nations. Regardless of how extensive or revolutionary the tasks of our economy are -- and we can be justified in calling them revolutionary -- in the end they all merge together and have only one goal: to ensure the improvement of the working people's living standards and to create material conditions for a further upsurge of their spiritual and cultural life and of their social activity.

The successes achieved by us to date have even enabled some people to form their own "philosophy": socialism can stand a great deal, it is capable of everything; they say it is therefore sufficient to merely go to work, and to get paid for this, even if often no work is done.

It is sufficient to present large demands today, and to increase them tomorrow, and somebody is sure to take care of this...

Other people ask: "What is happening? Surely we have not grown any worse than we used to be. We work as we worked in the past." Perhaps it is not wholly their fault that they fail to realize that the problem lies precisely in the fact that they are working more-or-less as they used to work 10-15 years ago -- and not better or more efficiently, in a way that would make their working results correspond to the demands of the time and to their own growing personal demands.

And there are yet other people who are neither "philosophizing" nor asking questions; they are simply and unperturbedly enriching themselves at the expense of the society or of their fellow-citizens, frequently without any inhibitions and contrary to socialist morality; they act against the law and against the principles of socialist coexistence.

Let us look more closely at these three categories of people. The typical feature of the first category is that it receives wages not for work, but for "condescending" to go to work. In the final analysis these people can be called nothing but racketeers and parasites. In saying "in the final analysis," we neither justify them, nor take them under our protection. But man is not born a parasite; he can become one only if errant, incorrect, and -- let us be precise -- antisocialist and antisocial practices enable and permit him to become one. Or has the party not consistently warned us, again and again, that one must not tolerate egalitarianism, and even less such antisocialist phenomena as parasitism, or instances when a laggard exploits the work of honorable people?

As the 15th CPCZ Central Committee Session pointed out in 1980, in order to overcome egalitarianism one must, first, improve the wage policy and see to its strict implementation in practice; and, second, develop persistent political-educational work. People must grasp that the only just and socialist remuneration for work is one based on its quantity, quality, and social contribution; and, on the other hand, that egalitarianism is the basis of factual inequality and injustice, hampers in its final consequences the people's working initiative and devotion, and has nothing in common with socialism.

Although we do know that it is a lengthy affair to overcome egalitarianism, the slow and lagging efforts in this respect are causing concern. All the more so, since no objective obstacles exist in this respect -- because we do have the Set of Measures for improving the planned management system of national economy, and we do have the document principles for experimentally checking on the brigade form of organizing work and remunerations. It is only as an aside that we recall a statement made in 1982 by a prominent Federal Government representative with regard to the tasks: "A substantial step forward must be taken this year in our management work, particularly in implementing the khozraschet [cost accounting system] in enterprises, plants, and individual working places." But just look how our words and intentions frequently contradict the acts!

In analyzing the ideas of the second category of individuals, we must necessarily encounter a lot of shortcomings and formalism that prevent us from creatively developing and deepening socialist democracy and the working people's participation in the management and administration of all-social affairs.

It is an alarming testimonial to the standards and efficacy of our organizational-management, political-educational, and mass-political work that many people have still not grasped under what new and complicated internal and external conditions we are building advanced socialism and striving to maintain and improve our high living standards.

Obviously, many people consider it rhetoric or a propaganda slogan when we categorically demand: Raise the efficacy of production and the quality of all work! To say nothing of the imperative need to lead our economy on to a prevailingly intensive path of development.

The matter becomes yet more alarming if a top economic executive thinks and acts in categories left from the period of extensive development, if he believes that he can make do with recipes for quantity, bulk indexes, and so forth; if, in his self-indulgence and canniness, he believes that the paved path, on which nothing can surprise or waylay him, is the most secure and most reliable one.

It is as though some people either did not know, or did not want to grasp, that the average in production, in effectiveness and quality -- regardless of whether we call it a solid average, or decorate it with some other epithet -- can ensure only an average living standard, and never a high one. Any other notion is naive, unrealistic, and misleading, and is based on clay feet. He whose work is either average or sub-average, has no right to have high living standards, or to long for them. It is an unrealistic notion and a sick anachronism to be an average worker, but a demanding, "capricious" consumer.

Moreover, one must draw a not negligible conclusion from these facts: namely, that every economic executive not only organizes and directs production, but also rears his collective, the working people.

The third category of individuals, those involved in antisocial activity, is particularly dangerous. These people make light of any and all criteria of morality or social responsibility; without blinking an eye, they grossly violate the legal and moral principles of the socialist society's life.

These manifestations of the vestiges of capitalism and of a relapse into petty bourgeois attitude are uncompromisingly criticized and rejected by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's Letter to Party Bodies and Organizations on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Fight Against Violations of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Morality, and Discipline. In connection with this letter, the appropriate bodies have adopted measures which are meant to ensure that unjustified enrichment is forestalled, and both property and property gains from dishonest sources are penalized more effectively. The letter justly emphasizes the imperative need to be more exacting in more emphatically ensuring the citizens' needs through production, trade, and services, and to improve the management work carried out by the leading staff through consistent control of the subordinated sectors and activities, by calling people to personal responsibility for the ascertained shortcomings, and by adopting and implementing effective measures for rectifying the situation.

It is not, and cannot be, an isolated affair to enforce the letter in practice; its conclusions have a lasting validity. In the same way it is not possible to spread empty sensationalism about it, sensational rumors accompanied by and interwoven with phantasies, half-truths or untruthful fabrications. Such practices directly contradict the purpose and substance of the letter.

The letter was discussed by party bodies and organizations. Without aspiring to be comprehensive, it is possible to draw several conclusions from our existing knowledge:

First, various pseudo-theories and subjectivist opinions -- such as, "let the comrades first start putting things in order above, among themselves, and then we will proceed to do so, too" -- will not help the letter's purpose and mission in the least.

The struggle for deepening socialist legality, morality, and discipline is not some kind of two- or three-dimensional category; it cannot be effectively conducted and developed first here, and then there -- it must be conducted and developed in a unified, frontal, and comprehensive manner.

Second, the edge of criticism aimed against antisocial activity must be handled uncompromisingly, but at the same time sensitively. In the same way it must not be directed only one-sidedly. It is impossible to criticize only the others, or to pillory the shortcomings and malfeasance only of other people, while closing one's eyes to them in one's own place of work, in one's own collective. The decisive thing is and will remain: to push through respect for the law and to establish a socialist morality and discipline in one's own actions and in the activity of one's own working collective.

Third, we hear that some people are belittling the letter. Obviously such views are held by people who, as we say, have dirt under their nails, but hope that everything after the letter will remain the way it was prior to it. Of course we do not imagine that the principles of the letter will enter our bloodstream overnight; it will be an enormously exacting, but supremely necessary and desirable, process to push them through in practice. A lot will depend on many people and many things, if we are not to give it up or to retreat from it even 1 inch. Of outstanding support for the letter are numerous further measures that provide an effective possibility for proceeding uncompromisingly against everybody and everything that opposes the revolutionary nature of our tasks and that defiles our socialist progress.

Fourth, the letter points out, and warns, that "unjustified acquisition of property or other personal profit has a negative political impact on the people's way of thinking and acting. This is the case particularly in those instances when the property of some citizens and their way of life are obviously out of proportion to their legitimate incomes and economic situation. This is particularly serious in those instances that concern certain top staff in responsible functions." We must emphatically point out, and warn, that the letter will not serve as an instrument for denigrating honest people, or honest, exacting, and responsible executives or functionaries. It is surely a lie and an unjust generalization to say that probably every one of them abuses his position, steals property in socialist ownership, and so forth. Such a lie must not be tolerated, or even agreed with; it must be justly, but harshly, punished.

Fifth, the letter will have fulfilled its mission if the implementation of, and adherence to, its spirit and principles will assist us in further deepening the ideological, organizational, and action unity of party ranks, and if they will further consolidate the unity of the party and the people.

This is, obviously, its main and decisive mission.

An honest citizen may object: All this is very nice, but who will guarantee that the letter will not remain merely a letter? The answer to this can be very laconic: The guarantee must lie in the Communists and, together with them, in the honest and honorable working people. Such a reply will obviously be unsatisfactory. In this case, what must be done? Again, and without aspiring to provide an exhaustive reply:

First, the Communists should consistently adhere to the party statutes, and nonmembers of the party should adhere to the law in the same way. They should live a life worthy of man in the socialist era. They should protect, as the apple of their eye, the social ownership of production means and constantly enhance this treasure. In the first place they should always see, and push through, the all-social interests and needs

Second, we must creatively master the Leninist style of work, which requires a constant orientation toward the working people, as well as great industry, concreteness, and an exacting and also uncompromising attitude toward any and all manifestations of formalism, bureaucracy, and satisfaction with what had been already achieved. In unity and jointly, we must develop organizational and political-educational work.

Third, we must be wise in mastering the objective laws that govern socialism. We must creatively and actively resolve the problems and shortcomings in management and planning, in remunerations, and in supplies and services. We must master in a Leninist way both criticism and self-criticism, and we must develop the organization of work and control.

Fourth, we must not treat people with silken gloves whenever antisocialist activity must be uncompromisingly penalized.

Fifth, we must proceed with particular harshness, in the sense of the party statutes, against those individual party members who are guilty of antisocial activity. He who regards the party membership card as a coupon for acquiring personal advantages or for illegally enriching himself, does not belong in the party.

This effort must be headed by the party bodies and organizations. They must develop an offensive, effective struggle for overcoming and eliminating shortcomings that concern violations of socialist legality, morality, and discipline.

SLOVAK MINISTER VIEWS MARKET SITUATION

AU081312 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

["Slot"-signed report: "For an Abundant, Diversified, and Stable Market"]

[Excerpt] Following up on the statewide aktiv on ensuring the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the current results and further tasks of our economy, an all-Slovak meeting of leading trade officials as well as party and trade union functionaries working in this field was held in Bratislava yesterday.

In his lengthy statement, Jaroslav Zelko, minister of trade of the Slovak Socialist Republic, assessed the trade's results in the first 8 months of the year. Retail trade turnover has grown 0.8 percent faster than planned. Compared with the preceding years, the pressure on the consumption of foodstuffs has let up and the consumers' demand has concentrated more markedly on industrial merchandise. On the other hand, an unbalanced state persists on the domestic market as regards the range of products because the purchase fund [kupny fond] has not been able to fully absorb the increased monetary income of the population.

As far as products that are in short supply are concerned, there has been a development for the better, but there is still room for improvement. Minister Zelko described as a grave problem the worsened quality of the consumer goods delivered to the domestic market in the first half of the year when the share of claims and complaints reached 1.5 percent of the overall volume of purchased goods of domestic make. In connection with the occurrence of deficits, Comrade Zelko stressed the need to much more consistently demand compensation payments and to improve the protection of consumers and the integrity of the sales personnel. He paid particular attention to the need for more flexible deliveries of meat to the northern districts, especially Zilina, Liptovsky Mikulas, Martin, Poprad, Cadca, and Dolny Kubin.

He dealt with the forecasts concerning the supplies of individual types of merchandise in the remaining months of the year and, speaking about the preparation of the plan for next year, he said that the main tasks of the sector will be to make up for the shortfall in the retail trade turnover accrued in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, to deepen supplier-consumer relations, to fully ensure the required volumes of foodstuffs and industrial merchandise, to make headway in the innovation of products, and to more fully apply scientific-technical progress in the entire domestic trade.

BRIEFS

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY -- Prague [no date as received] -- Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received today Iraqi Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir al-Hadithi who is ending his tour of duty here. They discussed Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations and a number of internatonal topics, particularly the dangerous development in the Middle East. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 16 Sep 83 LD]

NEW JOURNALISTS' UNION CHAIRMAN -- The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists met in Prague today with Otto Cmolick, chief of a CPCZ Central Committee department, attending. At the start of the meeting the Central Committee paid its respects to the memory of Oldrich Svestka, late chief editor of RUDE PRAVO. The Central Committee then discussed reports on the activity of union bodies and on the finances of the union. They granted the request of Zdenek Horeni, recently elected new chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, to be released from the post of chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists. They paid tribute to his years of selfless work in the journalistic organization and awarded him the Julius Fucik Commemorative Medal. Afterward, Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak Radio, was elected new chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 15 Sep 83 LD]

INDRA PRESENTS AWARD -- Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today gave the Order of Labor to the deputy chairman of the Chamber of People of the Federal Assembly and chairman of its Foreign Committee, Richard Nejezchleb, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The high state award was conferred on him by president of the Republic, Gustav Husak, for life-long active political work in the construction of a socialist society. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Sep 83 LD]

CROATIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES -- Chairman of the Executive Council of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Ante Markovic, arrived by air for a visit to Czechoslovakia today. Shortly after his arrival, he held talks with a delegation led by Deputy Federal Premier Svatopluk Potac. They spoke especially about trade exchange and mutual economic cooperation. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 Sep 83 LD]

GREETINGS SENT TO BULGARIA ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU121403 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we convey to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to the fraternal Bulgarian people, most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

With the armed revolt of 9 September 1944 the Communists and all patriots of your country united in the Fatherland Front, based on the unforgotten liberation deed of the Soviet Army, have made the decisive change in the history of the Bulgarian people, which is rich in tradition.

In the historically short period of 39 years, the Bulgarian people, firmly allied with the USSR and the other fraternal states, transformed the once backward Bulgaria into a flourishing socialist country which has achieved high international recognition and appreciation in the struggle for peace, detente, and cooperation. Under the tested leadership of their Communist Party, the Bulgarian working people are making important new achievements in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Dear comrades:

It fills us with sincere pleasure that the close fraternal alliance between the SED and the BCP, the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is constantly developing further and is deepening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 14 September 1977.

The relations between our countries were given strong stimuli by the official friendship visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to the GDR in June this year.

Under the conditions of the aggravated intensive armament and confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular, the United States, the constant strengthening and consolidating of the community of socialist states proves itself to be a decisive factor of peace and of the further advance of our peoples along the path of socialism.

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of your national holiday accept our best wishes for further successes in shaping the developed socialist society as well for your personal well-being, for health and creative vigor in your responsible functions.

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO DPRK LEADERS

AU121337 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram of congratulations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades!

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK we convey to you, the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party, the Central People's Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the DPRK people most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

The people of the DPRK can look back on a dynamic and impressive development of their flourishing socialist home country on this historic day. Led by the Korean Worker's Party, the DPRK working people are exerting great efforts to successfully implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Worker's Party for further building socialism and transforming the Korean Peninsula into an area of peace and progress.

In view of the danger of war posed by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the resolute struggle of the socialist states, of all forces that are committed to securing peace on a lasting basis, is of particular importance.

We again assure you that the GDR supports the efforts of the DPRK for the peaceful democratic unification of the country without foreign interference and resolutely demands the immediate and complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops deployed in South Korea.

We note with pleasure and satisfaction that a close friendship and universal cooperation have developed between the SED and the Korean Workers' Party, between our two socialist states and our peoples. The GDR will continue to do everything in its power to further deepen these fraternal relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism in the interest of peace and socialism and to the benefit of our two states and peoples.

We wish the people of the DPRK new great successes in building socialism and you, dear comrades, good health and personal well-being.

HONECKER RECEIVES FRG BUSINESSMAN BEITZ

LD191737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- In Hubertusstock today, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the chairman of the Supervisory Council of Friedrich Krupp GMBH, Dr H.C. Berthold Beitz, and his wife for a talk on occasion of his visit to the GDR and the award of an honorary doctorate by the Ernst Moritz Arndt University in Greifswald.

Erich Honecker congratulated Dr H.C. Beitz on his high award and expressed hope that he will continue to work for furthering the development of relations between East and West, and particularly between the GDR and the FRG.

Dr. H.C. Beitz expressed thanks for the congratulations and said, in connection with the tense international situation, that both German states have special responsibility for preserving peace in the world and should contribute by peaceful means to the removal of causes for conflict from the world. During the talk, the state and development of trade and economic relations between the two German states were also discussed.

Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the GDR State Council, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, also took part in the talk. Present were Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, chief of the GDR Permament Mission in the FRG.

MITTAG ON NUCLEAR DANGER, ECONOMIC STRATEGY

LD191539 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Addressing 3,000 workers attending the Eighth Best Workers' Conference in Berlin today, Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, emphasized that the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other states of the socialist community were doing everything humanly possible to avert the danger of nuclear inferno, on the basis of the preservation of the principle of equality and equal secruity. "The policy of the SED has been, is, and remains committed to life, the life of peoples in peace."

The deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, which are nothing more than weapons for a nuclear first-strike, would create a new situation. "Turning the FRG into a nuclear launching pad for the United States means nothing more than a repeat of the danger of a war against the USSR from German soil," Mittag continued. Were the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles to take place, then "counter-measures are obviously unavoidable. We will act accordingly," as Comrade Erich Honecker so plainly put it.

The speaker referred to the proposals of the Soviet Union and safeguard peace. At the deliberations of the highest represenatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community in Prague and Moscow, a whole program of realistic steps toward the safeguarding of peace had been proposed.

Never before had the danger of war been more apparent than in the recent provocation staged by the U.S. secret services and the Pentagon involving the spy plane over the territory of the USSR. The United States and its President, Reagan, unleased an unparalleled anti-Soviet hysteria campaign in order to fan the international atmosphere and tensions to a boiling point.

The truth was twisted by lies and slanders. Nobody could ignore the facts as expounded, especially at the international press conference in Moscow by leading representatives of the Soviet Union. They clearly proved that this provocation involving the aircraft was prepared deliberately and treacherously. Endangering human lives was cold-bloodedly calculated by the American secret services.

"Anyone who uses a civil aircraft for espionage purposes, using its passengers as hostages, pursues an unscrupulous policy, a cynical policy," Mittag said.

"We demand that the United States at last give us an answer to the following questions: Who ordered the aircraft to enter hundreds of kilometers of USSR airspace? Who ordered that areas above strategic missile sites be overflown? Why did the United States, which guided the aircraft, not take any measures to lead it back to the internationally established course?"

Guenter Mittag resolutely rejected the U.S. unrestrained armament and the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe; he called on the forces of common sense to gain the upper hand, for responsible statesmen and politicians, especially in the present situation, to calm the international situation, and for dialogue and cooperation between East and West to be continued.

The GDR supported the Soviet Union's peace policy whole-heartedly and was doing everythin to further strengthen the inviolable fraternal alliance between the two countries. In the fight for peace workers from all areas were using all their strength to realize with impressive achievements the economic strategy for the 1980's adopted by the 10th SED Party Congress.

The SED had worked out the economic strategy for the 1980's basing the growth of the national economy's performance on comprehensive intensification. Only thus could those reserves be opened up that also made it possible to implement successfully in future the unity of economic and social policy.

Guenter Mittag also referred to further measures to perfect management, planning, and economic accountancy, which come into force this year or early next year. The speaker said that the purposeful application of scientific-technological findings was an important precondition for raising labor productivity and for the quantitative and qualitative growth of production.

The great scientific potential available in Berlin would have to be continued to be used in such a way as to ensure the objectives and results of scientific-technological work were characterized still more strongly than in the past by the clear economic requirements of the intensive, extended reproduction of the GDR economy. In this regard, today more than ever, the economic result depended on the time factor.

In conclusion, Guenter Mittag praised the new stage in relations with the USSR which had been launched with the visit to the USSR of the party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker.

NAUMANN UNVEILS MEMORIAL TO WORKERS MILITIA

LD160150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- Under the leadership of the SED, the GDR workers militia has developed into politically stable combat teams which fulfill their duty to protect the workers' and peasants' power at all times. The other protective and security organs of the GDR and of the heroic Soviet Army are on peace duty alongside the National People's Army. This was stated on Thursday by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, when unveiling a memorial to the workers militia of the working class at the Berlin Prenzlauer Berg Park in honor of their 30th anniversary.

Naumann said: "The members of the workers militia, who have shown in a special way that the producing and ruling working class is also organizing its power militarily, thus giving stability to the fruits of its revolutionary activity, stand loyally by the party, the SED Central Committee, and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker."

Konrad Naumann praised the exemplary achievements of the combat groups over the past 3 decades. "The contribution of the workers militia of the working class toward smashing counterrevolutionary attacks and toward erecting the antifascist protective wall on 13 August 1961 here in Berlin, are of historic import for the safeguarding of peace and for the strengthening of the socialist achievements in the GDR," he said.

The larger than life-size bronze stela represents an armed fighter in uniform flanked by two workers. Standing close to one another their gaze is directed at the new buildings of the nearby Leninallee. The powerful group of figures is flanked by bronze reliefs, which represent a marching group numbering 100 and recalling themes of the 1525 peasant wars, show Ernst Thaelmann and the Red Front Combat League and represent the brotherhood-in-arms between the Soviet Army and the GDR National People's Army.

SEW'S SCHMITT ASSESSES HONECKER-WEISZAECKER TALK

LD161715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0905 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] West Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN)-- Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW), has released the following press statement on the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with Richard von Weizsaecker, governing mayor of West Berlin:

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, yesterday received the governing mayor of our city, Richard von Weizsaecker, in Berlin, the capital of the GDR. The meeting dealt mainly with the most important question of our time, the issue of war or peace, with the international situation and with problems affecting relations between West Berlin and the GDR. Of particular importance is the view expressed by both sides in the talk that war must never again start from German soil.

This meeting was an important and necessary step in the right direction. It is the first time that a governing mayor of this city has met with the chairman of the GDR Council of State. We expressly welcome the exchange of views between Erich Honecker and Richard von Weizsaecker and hope that, in view of the aggravated international situation, it will contribute to the continuation of the process of normalization between West Berlin and the GDR, which is so definitely necessary.

In the interests of peace and a secure future for our city we consider it urgently necessary that the governing mayor takes serious account in his future policy of Erich Honecker's warning words about the dangers which would result from deployment of new American missiles in the FRG.

The people of our city can only gain if the international situation is defused through level-headed policies, and if the arms drive and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism are rebuffed. Our city can make an important contribution to this through a policy of reason and peaceful coexistence with the GDR, through a realistic assessment of the situation of West Berlin and through normalization of relations with the GDR.

Our party has always adopted clear positions for peaceful and equal coexistence between West Berlin and the GDR. We therefore highly regard talks like those held yesterday. The people of our city would especially value the positive effects for our city of equal negotiations if they are characterized by reason and a sense of reality. One need only recall here the effects of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, and all the accords and treaties connected with it.

It is not anticommunism and a policy of confrontation, but a policy of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness with the GDR which is in the interests of the people of our city and international detente.

OFFICER CANDIDATES TAKE SERVICE OATH 18 SEP

DW200627 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 18 Sep 83

[From the Aktuelle Kamera newscast]

[Excerpt] At the Ernst Thaelmann Officer Academy of the ground forces this morning, officer candidates took the service oath of the GDR National People's Army as the supreme commitment to the socialist fatherland and as the unshakable avowal of loyalty toward our worker-peasant state.

Major General Horst Soeller stressed in his speech that our era is characterized, on the one hand, by far-reaching peace initiatives, the immense strengthening of the peace offensive of real socialism, and the struggle of millions of people for peace and disarmament, and, on the other, by the further worsening of the international situation. He said that the responsibility of the socialist military coalition to prevent war and to make war a deadly risk to the aggressor has never been as great as it is today.

These young officer candidates are the first to complete a 4-year course of study, after which they are starting their troop service as graduate engineers in various fields, and as graduate sociologists and graduate economists or engineer economists.

FRG PAPER ON 'CRISIS' IN GDR FODDER SITUATION

DW191233 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Sep 83 p 13

[Article signed "GZ": "GDR: Catastrophe in Animal Fodder?"]

[Text] Berlin, 18 September -- A discussion called an "exchange of experiences on the harvest and on the best possible use of fodder" was held in the GDR Ministry of Agriculture last Friday which gave every indication of being a "crisis session." NEUE DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG (SED) reports that Peter Findeis, one of the 10 deputy agriculture ministers, addressed a large group of scientists and, above all, practical workers from the LPG's. He discussed the disastrous animal feed situation in some bezirke. He said that this was due to the several week's drought, especially in the north, following excessive rain in the spring. Many farms don't know how they are to ensure that their large livestock holdings will survive the winter.

Findeis demanded that the pasture utilization be extended until far into the fall on grasslands, small fields, and even in the forests. He said it was necessary to do "postharvest collection" of potatoes and sugar beets in the fields several times, and that sheep and young cattle should be put out to feed on the fields prior to plowing.

Measures must be taken everywhere to extend the growing period, and reserves of fodder straw and hay must be stockpiled. He said increasing fodder reserves -- for instance, from kitchen waste -- was urgent but still did not satisfy the ministry. In addition, there were still some divergent results in utilizing the scarce fodder. Silage and straw reserves must not be tapped before November. An expert from Rostock Bezirk reports that "potatoes and sugar beets are absolutely out for fodder use."

CATCH CROPS TO SUBSTITUTE FOR FEED POTATOES

DW140917 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Summary] Preparatory to the potato harvest, the potato harvesting combine operators of the Goeden cooperation group in Ludwigslust Kreis, which is made up of the villages of Glaisin, Kummer, and Warlow, carried out test operations to determine the required depth of digging. Although the collector chains were adjusted to keep losses at a minimum, "pupils from the schools have been enlisted to collect the small potatoes" left in the ground by the combines.

Minister of Agriculture Bruno Lietz visited this cooperative and in addressing the cooperation council "encouraged the Goeden peasants in their plan to increase summer and winter catch crop planting to compensate for lack of potatoes as pig fodder, and to leave cows in the pastures as long as possible."

BRIEFS

POLISH EDUCATION MINISTER -- Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, and Dr Boleslaw Faron, minister of education for the Polish People's Republic, paid tribute during a friendly talk in Berlin today to the purposeful development of cooperation between the education ministries of their two countries. They stressed the existing good conditions and possibilities for further expanding and deepening relations for mutual benefit. At the suggestion of Dr Faron, the two sides agreed to use the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR to deepen the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of schoolchildren and youth. The ministers assessed this year's holiday stay of Polish children and youth in the GDR and young people from the GDR in Poland as a valuable contribution to the deepening of relations between the two peoples. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 19 Sep 83 LD]

REPORTAGE ON U.S. VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

MAGYAR HIRLAP Previews Visit

LD181834 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI) -- "The United States vice president's visit to Hungary and the Hungarian foreign minister's visit to the United States indicate both continuity and progress in bilateral Hungarian-United States relations," a commentary in Sunday's MAGYAR HIRLAP says on the occasion that Vice President George Bush is to be the highest ranking United States politician so far to open a visit to Hungary on Monday and Foreign Minister Dr Peter Varkonyi is to leave Budapest for Washington the same day.

"The high-level talks are part of a necessary process as the Hungarian-United States inter-state relations are settled due to the endeavours of both sides, and the bilateral relations have shown a steady progress for years."

MAGYAR HIRLAP is of the view that the talks between Hungarian leaders and George Bush are expected to centre on the strengthening of commercial, economic and technical-scientific relations. Hungary has been able to maintain the intensity of relations in these fields despite the tensity of international situation and the crisis of the capitalist world economy. The Hungarian daily adds that the parties are expected to discuss how how to change from reviewing the most-favoured nations status on a year basis to fixing it for a period of some years.

The talks are expected to cover export licensing that tends to be rather complicated in the United States, and advanced forms of economic cooperation: cooperation and joint ventures. At present companies of the two countries have 81 cooperation agreements and negotiations are underway on launching 30 more. There are three fully-owned Hungarian companies and four joint companies in the United States. Several United States companies maintain bureaus in Budapest. MAGYAR HIRLAP concludes by voicing the hope that in Budapest the United States vice president is expected to "see that, in harmony with its socialist foreign policy aims coordinated with its allies, Hungary is striving for maintaining good relations with countries of differing social systems."

Received by Lazar 19 Sep

LD191318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpts] We now link up with Ferihegy Airport. George Bush, vice president of the United States, at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, has arrived in Budapest. The reporter is Eva Vertes. The special plane carrying George Bush, vice president of the United States, who on his seven-country tour visits Hungary at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, has just landed a few minutes ago on the tarmac of the airport. To receive George Bush, his wife and entourage, were Gyorgy Lazar, and his wife, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, Janos Nagy, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, as well as other representatives of the political, economic, and social life.

The Hungarian and American anthems were played just a few minutes ago. The guest and his host marched in front of the guard of honor and members of the diplomatic corps who appeared for the reception are being introduced to the vice president just now.

Bush, who with his hosts, have just left for the city in a car, is the first high-ranking American statesman to visit Hungary. His talks here constitute an integral part of the series of meetings between the politicians of the two countries which took place in past years. It is enough to refer to the last one. Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, met President Reagan and Bush in the United States last year. These talks, just like one with the vice president which will begin in 2 hours, realistically reflect the fact that the harder political and economic situation did not damagingly affect our bilateral relations.

I now give the line back to the studio.

Begins Talks With Lazar, Marjai

LD191543 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The U.S. vice president has begun his talks in Budapest. George Bush first held talks with chairman Gyorgy Lazar. Afterwards the exchange of views was carried on in a wider circle. Those taking part in the talks included, among others, Deputy Chairman Jozsef Marjai and Daniel Murphy, chief adviser to the vice president.

George Bush arrived in Budapest at noon today at the invitation of Chairman Gyorgy Lazar. The American vice president held talks in Romania earlier.

Meets With Kadar

LD191745 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Eve Vertes reports on the U.S. vice president's program in Budapest today:

The most important event of George Bush's first day in Budapest was the visit he paid to Janos Kadar. The MSZMP Central Committee first secretary received the U.S. vice president at the National Assembly building this afternoon, where they held a sincere and cordial exchange of views.

The vice president was welcomed with the respect due to his post and almost immediately after he was escorted to his lodgings. His busy program began with official Hungarian-American talks, firstly with Gyorgy Lazar. The American and Hungarian negotiations delegations were then joined by the experts, and that is how the exchange of views was continued about the two countries' relations. Economic, commercial, and cultural life all belong to this sphere and, naturally, topical international issues were also discussed.

At 1600, Janos Kadar received in parliament the U.S. vice president, with whom he held a sincere, cordial exchange of views about topical international issues and the development of Hungarian-American relations.

Their meeting, like the earlier exchanges of views held in Budapest today, realistically reflect the fact that the more difficult political and economic situation has not had a detrimental affect on our bilateral relations. They also reflect the way interstate relations between Budapest and Washington are settled as well as the basic principle of Hungarian foreign policy -- which also bears in mind the interests of our allies -- in accordance with which we strive for good relations with every country because this can serve the relaxation of tension.

To sum up, therefore, it can be said that today's talks, held in an open, sincere atmosphere, were characterized by the endeavor of the negotiating partners to get to know each other's standpoints.

With reference to Hungarian-American relations it was noted that cooperation has increased, in particular since the concluding of the trade agreement, and that the existing framework provides further possibility for advance. However, cooperation between Hungarian and American enterprises is hindered by the fact that the American legislature decides each year on the continuation of the most-favored nation clause. It was agreed at the talks that this decreases business security and makes the development of relations more difficult.

Results of cultural and scientific cooperation were also discussed. It would be desirable, it was stressed, if tourism could play a greater part in the development of relations.

Participants in Talks Named

LD191837 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- The closed discussion of the Hungarian prime minister and the U.S. vice-president was followed by talks between the visiting U.S. delegation and its Hungarian counterpart. The Hungarian negotiating delegation, led by Gyorgy Lazar, included Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Janos Nagy, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, and Lajos Nagy, head of department at the Foreign Ministry. Members of the U.S. visiting party, headed by Bush, were Daniel J. Murphy, chief advisor to the vice-president, Donald P. Gregg, national security advisor to the vice-president, Paula Dobriansky, staffer of the Council for National Security, Mark Palmer, European group chief of the State Department, and Harry E. Berghold, U.S. ambassador to Hungary.

Lazar, Bush Give Dinner Toasts

LD192026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar have held discussions with the vice president of the United States. In the evening, Gyorgy Lazar and his wife gave a gala dinner in honor of George Bush and his wife in the Hunters' Hall of Parliament House. The Hungarian premier and the American vice president gave toasts at the gala dinner.

Meets With Losonczi

LD201111 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 20 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council for the Hungarian People's Republic, received George Bush, vice-president of the United States of America, currently on a visit to Hungary on the invittion of the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, in the Parliament Building Tuesday.

Present were Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai, Lajos Nagy, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and members of the U.S. vice-president's party, Daniel J. Murphy, chief advisor to the vice-president, Paula Dobriansky, staff member of the National Security Council, Mark Palmer, head of Department of the State Department in Charge of European Affairs, and Harry E. Bergold, U.S. ambassador to Hungary.

In the course of the meeting the sides discussed the most important issues of Hungarian-U.S. relations, and further opportunities for the promotion of cooperation. Both parties stressed the importance of disarmament talks and confirmed their view that meetings that can contribute to the reduction of international tension were of paramount importance.

Before his call on the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, George Bush laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' monument in the Heroes Square in Budapest.

Press Conference Reported

LD201157 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Vice-President George Bush placed wreaths at the monument to the Hungarian Heroes at Heroes Square, then held talks with Pal Losonczi this morning, after which he gave a press conference. Our editor was represented by Eva Vertes:

I leave Hungary with the conviction that we did everything in the interest of the maintenance of the cordial and stable relations which exist between our countries, and it is my firm conviction that these efforts are continuing on both sides and are leading to further cooperation. This was stated by the vice president of the United States at his international press conference which ended a short while ago. The press conference was opened by State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the government Information Bureau, at the Forum Hotel in Budapest. George Bush was questioned by the journalists mainly about his talks here.

He said that the expansion of trade contacts is important for Hungary as well as the United States. On behalf of his government he promised a good and strong partner for this.

As he said, he held talks in Hungary about the fact, too, that the continuity of the economic contacts are made harder by the annual, enforced renewal of the provisions of the most favored nation status. He considers it possible that this practice could change in the future, but he does not know when.

Speaking on international issues, he praised the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference. He believes that it, too, like every agreement, will have a good effect on Europe and the entire world.

In reply to a question in connection with the deployment of missiles, the Geneva talks, he repeated the well-known American stand which expect flexibility only from the Soviet Union.

The reporter of the "Midday Chronicle" [Budapest radio program] aksed whether President Reagan would run likewise. Bush said that he does not see all Reagan's cards but he considers it probable. This is true of himself as well. He said in passing that he brought a cordial greeting and a letter from Reagan to the Hungarian head of state.

The farewell words of Vice President Bush, I think, reflect the main achievement of his visit and its positive outcome. This is what he said: Today, when I leave here, I better understand Hungary and its people and interests.

FOREIGN MINISTER VARKONYI ARRIVES IN U.S.

LD192230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Peter Varkonyi has arrived in the U.S. capital. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs has been invited for an official visit by George Shultz, head of the U.S. diplomatic service.

VOLAN BUS SERVICE TO ROMANIA TO STOP 20 SEP

LD192039 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] As of tomorrow, bus services of the VOLAN transportation enterprise to Romania are to stop, owing to the measures taken by the competent Romanian authorities.

GREETINGS SENT TO DPRK ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU150701 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the national holidary of the DPRK, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, President of the DPRK, and to Li Jong-ok, prime minister of the DPRK, in Pyongyang:

On the ocassion of your national holidary, marking the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK, we send our most cordial congratulations on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian people to you, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the State Administration Council of the DPRK and the people of Korean

The Hungarian working people greet with appreciation the extraordinary achievements of the people of Korea during the last 35 years of building a new society.

We feel solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people, and we support all those efforts made by the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people for establishing the necessary conditions for the peaceful and democratic unification of their country.

We are confident that our multifaceted cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism serves both the interests of our nations and the interests of the socialist community and contributes to the increase of forces of socialism and social advancement and the furthering of the cause of peace and security. On the occasion of your national holiday we wish you and the entire Korean nation new achievements in building socialism and the flourishing of your country.

FRENCH REACTION TO BAN ON GROMYKO FLIGHT

LD192301 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The 38th UN General Assembly session begins tomorrow during which issues of disarmament will be discussed, among other items. Peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union will occupy a special position. Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, will not be attending the session because the Reagan administration made it impossible for him to fly into the United States.

[Unidentified voice] From the legal point of view, the arguments of the U.S. Administration, which in practice make it impossible for Minister Gromyko to attend the General Assembly session, do not withstand criticism, the French press has stated. The American's intentions are obvious and everybody knows what is at stake here, people in Paris say. The outcome may not be what they wish, however, emphasizing that even during periods of greatest international tension the Soviet foreign minister has always been able to present his theses freely. It is said in France that this time the White House has gone too far.

WARSAW TV PRESENTS PROGRAM 'ACCIDENTAL FLIGHT?'

LD192024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Sep 83

["Accidental Flight?" program presented by unidentified reporter; program title and interviewees identified by on-screen caption]

[Text] [Lech Pietrzakowski, deputy chief of Polish air traffic control] In Polish airspace there are national and international air traffic lanes. An international lane is 15 kilometers long and 1,500-12,000 meters wide. All passenger aircraft should fly in this space. These are the so-called corridors. Such divisions into air corridors are in force all over the world.

[Reporter] Could you tell me what happens if the aircraft leaves its course and leaves the corridor?

[Pietrzakowski] Air traffic controllers and radar service instruct the aircraft to reenter the corridor.

[Reporter] What if the aircraft, its pilot, does not react? What happens then?

[Pietrzakowski] Then most probably the air defense troops would take an interest in such an aircraft.

[Anna Nowakowska, shift leader] We are at the air traffic control center, in the area control room. All aircraft in air corridors maintain radio contact with area control. Controllers, seated at their stations, use microphones and earphones to be in touch with the aircraft. We can see all the aircraft on radar. For example, there is a plane that is flying in a corridor between Siedlce and Suwalki in the direction of Moscow. We see the aircraft as a bleep on the radar screen accompanied by small figures next to it. This aircraft is moving and we can see that it is inside the corridor. The air corridor is located between these two narrow lines. Whenever the aircraft deviates from the corridor, a controller gives it a new course and reintroduces it into the corridor. We can see the aircraft because it is carrying onboard equipment that gives us the reading of its altitude, course, and call sign.

[Reporter] Is the airspace over Poland constantly watched by military radar?

[Colonel Karol Buszta, chief of the military shift] Yes. Radar of the air defense troops are watching all objects flying over Polish territory.

[Reporter] Are you able to identify all these objects?

[Buszta] Our military aircraft are indentified directly but civilian aircraft are identified on the basis of information provided by civilian air traffic control: We receive such data as nationality, number, destination, course, and altitude.

[Nowakowska] If there should be a situation when air traffic control has no information of the flight plan and the aircraft fails to make radio contact, then the radar could not define the type of aircraft or its call sign -- we could only tell its altitude and course.

[Captain Pilot Wladysalw Wojcicki, captain of an IL-62M, sitting in a cockpit] There are times when the crew of an aircraft has to leave the corridor in order to bypass storms. In such a situation the captain must inform his air traffic controller that he is forced to leave the air corridor, by how much, and in which direction. Having obtained consent, such practices are often applied, particularly during storms. [sentence as heard] It is an unpleasant situation when the crew finds out after a time that it has left a corridor and the equipment did not show it. Then, if the flight is during daytime the captain's duty is to inform air traffic control about his difficulties in navigation. At night, the captain's duty is to switch on the lights and searchlights, which give him some sort of protection from crashing into other planes. If the captain has radar reflecting equipment on board, which we call a transponder, the captain should switch on the digital code, in this case 7700, that informs that the aircraft is in danger. Ground stations then know the aircraft is in trouble.

If the situation is more complicated then military aircraft can be used for this purpose, or other aircraft. They would fly in front of the plane and wiggle their wings, and then direct the plane either to an air corridor or to the nearest airfield where navigation equipment can be checked out, and then the plane can continue its flight.

[First unidentified voice in Russian with Polish translation superimposed] We talked to one of the pilots who noticed the plane-intruder over Kamchatka. Were there lights of any kind on the body of the plane? Did it have any lights on?

[Second unidentified voice in Russian with Polish translation superimposed] No, the plane flew with all its lights totally switched off. Against the background of the dark sky no lights were visible at all.

[Reporter] Jim Wright, leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, who listened to these tapes with the help of an interpreter, said later that the pilot of the Soviet fighter reported to base that he saw a silhouette similar to the U.S. spy plane RC-135 against the dark sky.

[Unidentified Polish voice] Boeing 747: It is one of the largest aircraft flying on passenger routes. It is equipped with a double navigation system, the Omega, five radio transmitters -- one of which works on a permanent international frequency: IRC 135. The two aircraft gave an identical signal to radar. Externally the RC-135 is not much different from the passenger version, that is, the Boeing 747. In particular, it is impossible to notice these differences at night because of the distance between the plane-intruder and the Soviet interceptor plane.

[Second unidentified Polish voice] In Washington representatives of the U.S. authorities have admitted that the U.S. spy machines RC-135, which fly round the clock along the borders of the Soviet Union, often use air corridors designated for civilian aircraft. Larry Speakes, spokesman for the White House, was evasive when asked why they do this.

[Unidentified voice in Russian with Polish translation superimposed] [Word indistinct] in Alaska, the plane did not move along the conventional international route, but was flying toward Kamchatka. Our radio-location means at a point 800 kilometers north. [sentence as heard] The deviation from the course already amounted to 500 kilometers.

In fact, throughout this time the flight took place within the range of U.S. flight control services and the U.S. antiaircraft defense system. In these conditions they could not have lost the plane, and not to notice such a considerable deviation from the fixed course is out of the question.

Thus the question arises: Why, if it was an ordinary airliner, was it not directed to the proper course? So far, the United States has not given an answer to this. In particular, we would like to draw attention to the fact that the South Korean plane entered the zone of the Soviet radio-location means exactly at a place where there is constant watch by U.S. intelligence aircraft and in particular the RT-139.

At 0530, the intruding plane came near the shores of Kamchatka. It flew straight toward the most important strategic base of the USSR nuclear forces [words indistinct] on the map. It failed to answer all the questions of the Soviet [words indistinct] antiaircraft.

[Reporter] 5 May 1960: The Soviet Union stated that a U.S. intelligence aircraft had penetrated Soviet airspace. The United States replied officially that it could be a meteorological aircraft piloted by a civilian. Two days later it was announced in Moscow that this civilian was Francis Gary Powers, an Air Force lieutenant assigned to the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency. Spying against the Soviet Union is considered as necessary and justified, the U.S. secretary of state admitted that day. Such an open statement was by no means mitigated by the president of the United States at the time, Dwight Eisenhower.

The whole issue was played out several days before the expected meeting in Paris of the Big Four leaders: the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France; a meeting which might have initiated a process of detente in East-West relations. Because of the U-2 and the obstreperous bearing of the American leaders, the meeting did not take place. The espionage provocation froze international relations for several long years.

After the U-2 affair, there have been other provocations. For example, in 1968 with the "Pueblo" spy ship detained in the same geographical region. Twenty-three years after the shooting down of the U-2, the incident with the South Korean Boeing 747 took place. This time a meeting of the Big Four was not planned. But the incident took place a mere 4 days after the presentation of the key Soviet initiative, the proposal to limit the number of Soviet missiles to the level of the combined missile potential of Great Britain and France; the proposal to balance the European missile resources presented by Yuriy Andropov.

In 1960, there were only a dozen or so days to go until the Paris summit meeting. This time, the South Korean Boeing encroached on Soviet airspace a mere 6 days before the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The proposal by Yuriy Andropov had to be and will be the subject of detailed talks at these negotiations.

And finally, this time the incident took place 1 week before the solemn ending of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE. If the Boeing 747's equipment is as infallible as they say, then who, where, and why was the route of flight of the KAL 007 programmed in just such a way? Was it not simply a question of creating a pretext for unleashing anti-Soviet hysteria, providing justification for the anticommunist crusade proclaimed by Ronald Reagan? The Soviet side did all in its power to bring about the landing of the intruder; but this plane did not want to submit itself to orders. Moreover, it maneuvered, it tried to mislead the Soviet fighters, it attempted to avoid the range of the anti-aircraft surface-to-air missiles.

So what sort of plane was this? Today it is known that the intruder was a Boeing 747 of South Korean Airlines. It is also known that it is not possible that its encroachment of Soviet air space could have been an accident. The question "Who sent this plane?" still remains a question without answer.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD191505 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 Sept -- Under the title "Lesson of Catch-as-Catch-Can: Cowboy's Language and Gangster's Methods," the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI published an extensive article on the economic restrictions imposed on Poland by President Reagan's administration. "They are designed to hamper the overcoming of the socio-political crisis and to add to Polish economic difficulties in order to undermine Poland's position of an important link of the socialist community by way of the country's internal destabilization," the paper stressed.

"They found expression in such unilateral and illegal actions as the lifting of Poland's most favored nation trade status, blocking credits on Polish imports of production supplies hindering technology transfers and exports of U.S.-made goods, withdrawal of Polish fishing rights in the U.S. zone and suspension of flights to the U.S.," the daily continued.

"It has been estimated that in 1982 Poland suffered losses, in the form of goods which were not produced because of Western sanctions in the area of production supplies imports, amounting to ca. 17 percent of her overall industrial production. The value of those unproduced goods amounted to 1,125 billion zlotys, the equivalent of 13.5 billion dollars. The sum amounts to a half of Poland's foreign debt. Losses that Poland will have suffered this year, though considerably lower owing to the assistance of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community and to the intensity of actions undertaken in the Polish economy, will amount to 7.5 billion dollars," the daily said.

"Poland is preparing a precise balance sheet of the illegal restrictions," the daily stated. However, we still want to believe that an America of blackmail, threats and restrictions is not the real America -- the country of honest and well organized work and of big business. Both work and business mean reliability, confidence and honesty, values replaced by President Reagan with catches from films about gangster's fights. But no one should take cinema for reality, even an actor, when he has been elevated to the dignity of the head of the state. This dignity constitutes the symbol of an America remembered by us, which has been the second homeland of a large number of our compatriots, which we still want to trust and to respect, and which we expect to reciprocate these attitudes.

"Poland, however, will not forget the lesson of catch-as-catch-can American style," the daily concluded.

PAP REPORT ON VISIT BY CPSU DELEGATION

LD191624 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sept -- A delegation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission led by its chairman Gennadiy F. Sizov visited Poland on September 12-19 at the invitation of the PUWP CC. This was a return visit as part of cooperation between the PUWP and the CPSU. In 1982, a delegation of the PUWP Central Auditing Commission chaired by Kazimierz Morawski visited the USSR.

The Soviet delegation studied experiences of the PUWP Central Auditing Commission and local auditing commissions in the audit activity, its assumptions, concrete forms and methods of action and the role and effectiveness of control in the party's everyday life. The delegation toured the Warsaw, Krakow, Nowy Sacz and the Bielsko-Biala Voivodships where it had talks with the leaderships of the party authorities.

Head of the delegation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission Sizov was received by PUWP CC first secretary, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Chairman of the PUWP Central Auditing Commission Kazimierz Morawski and head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Czeslaw Dega took part in the meeting. Soviet Ambassador to Poland Aleksandr Aksionov was also present.

GREETINGS SENT TO BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121446 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Bulgarian counterparts on Bulgarian National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia:

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the PPR, we send the fraternal Bulgarian people, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria sincere greetings and best wishes on your National Day.

Thanks to the revolutionary struggle of the Bulgarian people's progressive forces and the victorious Soviet Army offensive in the Balkans, Bulgaria entered a new period of historical development 39 years ago.

Consistently implementing the program of socialist construction, the Bulgarian people have achieved deep socioeconomic transformations and have turned their fatherland into a modern state with a high development rate under the leadership of the BCP.

In close alliance with the Soviet Union and with the remaining socialist states, People's Bulgaria is an incontestible part of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA, and is an important factor for peace and stabilization in the Balkans.

The successful implementation of the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the program for establishing a developed socialist community are paving the way for further progress in all areas of the country's life.

We highly value the People's Republic of Bulgaria's energetic activity on the international forum and its contribution to the strengthening of socialism, progress, security, and peace in Europe and the world.

We note with satisfaction that comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is constantly developing and strengthening. A further enrichment of fraternal relations between our countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the terms of the Polish-Bulgarian Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance serves the supreme interests of our states and peoples and serves to strengthen the unity of the community of socialist countries.

On your National Day we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Bulgarian people further achievements in implementing the plans for the comprehensive development of People's Bulgaria in the joint struggle for peace, progress, and socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO JAPAN 17 SEP

LD171505 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 17 Sept -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today newly appointed Polish Ambassador to Japan Wojciech Chabasinski. The talk during the visit centered on the development of Polish-Japanese relations.

PROGRAM FOR SEJM AUTUMN SESSION ANNOUNCED

LD182225 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 Sept -- In connection with the opening of the autumn session of the Polish Sejm (parliament), Deputy Sejm Speaker Piotr Stefanski spoke about the session's planned work in an interview for PAP.

Piotr Stefanski said the session will begin with an assessment of the situation in health protection. At its plenary meetings the Sejm will review a programme to develop housing construction and the entire housing policy as well as the entire maritime policy.

The programme of the Sejm's work also provides for reviewing the government's report on the implementation of the law on environmental protection and on assumptions of price-policy till the year 1985. One of the meetings will deal with current issues of Poland's foreign policy.

In November and December the Sejm will focus on a draft state budget for 1984 and assumptions of the central annual plan. The Sejm will also examine necessary modifications of mechanisms of the economic reform and amendments to some laws connected with this issue.

All indicates that work on draft new laws will be as intensive as in the spring session, the deputy Sejm speaker observed.

WARSAW TV REPORTS WRITERS' UNION FORMED

LD192213 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2013 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Writers, representing all literary milieus, and supporters of the 20 August writers' statement, gathered today at the Warsaw Booksellers Club. They set up the founding committee of a new professional and creative organization, the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP], to follow on in the tradition of the union founded over 60 years ago by Stefan Zeromski. The founding committee elected a provisional board, with its chairman being Halina Auderska. The committee has been entrusted with the direction of the organization and programmatic work of the representation of Polish writers.

During the discussion the most important problems of the literary milieu were raised, and a draft ZLP statute adopted. A statute commission was formed which, on the basis of the submitted proposals, will work out the final version of the statute and will undertake actions aimed at the union's registration.

The members of the founding committee unanimously adopted an ideological-programmatic declaration, which reads:

In the spirit of the 20 August statement by the gathering of writers, we are setting up a professional-creative writers' organization that affiliates all (?writers), irrespective of their political bearing, world outlook, or artistic practice, who recognize the Constitution, political system, and laws of the Polish Peoples Republic. The founding committee adopts the stance that all members of the former union who engage in original work can obtain membership rights if they (?wish, if they) accept the ideological assumptions of the stature.

Membership in the new ZLP is entirely voluntary. The founding committee considers it appropriate to state that nonaffiliated writers have full rights to creative and professional activity connected with the functioning of literary life.

The ZLP will treat as its statutory obligation the support and defense of the position of a writer and of contemporary literature. The ZLP will endeavor to improve a writer's material situation. The ZLP will ensure representation of the interests of literary milieu and of literature in all echelons and institutions of cultural life.

The founding committee hopes that the ZLP will manage to cope with its tasks in light of the traditions of Polish writing and the role which literature ought to play in the Polish Peoples Republic.

The list of writers who are ZLP founding committee members is as follows:

Warsaw: Halina Auderska, Roman Bratny, Leopold Buczkowski, Czeslaw Centkiewicz, Bogdan Czeszko, Janusz Domagalik, Jan Maria Gisges, Krzystof Gasiorowski, Jerzy Jesionowski, Jan Meysztowicz, Jozef Ozga Michalski, Hanna Ozogowska, Zbigniew Safian, Artur Sandauer, Jozef Szczawinski, Seweryna Szmaglewska, Andrzej Wasilewski, Jerzy Wittlin, Stanislaw Zielinski, Wojciech Zukrowski

Bydgoszcz: Jan Gorec-Rosinski, Andrzej Daszkowski, (Jerzy Pula-Kaminsti)

Gdansk: Andrzej Twerdochlib, Andrzej Krzysztof Waszkiewics

Katowice: Stanislaw Horak, Jan Pierzchala

Koszalin: Czeslaw Kuriata

Krakow: Tadeusz Holuj, Jerzy Harasymowicz, Janusz Roszko, Stanislaw Stanuch, (Konrad Strzelewicz)

Lublin: Tadeusz Jasinski

Lodz: Tadeusz Chroscielecki, Edward Szuster, Jerzy Wawrzak, Jerzy Wilmanski

Olsztyn: Zbigniew Nienacki, Jerzy Sokolowski

Opole: Kazimierz Kowalski

Poznan: Feliks Fornalczyk, Boguslaw Kogut, Aleksander Wojciechowski

Rzeszow: Jan Lysakowski

Slupsk: Zygmunt Flis

Szczecin: Ireneusz Gwidon-Kaminski

Torun: (Zdzislaw Wrobelski)

Wroclaw: Krzystof Coriolan

Zielona Gora: (Zbigniew Ryndak)

RZECZPOSPOLITA HAILS PROGRAM DENIGRATING WALESA

AU191405 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17/18 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentary signed "(AZ)": "The Price of the Game"]

[Text] Last Thursday our television screened an instructive program, the "hero" of which was the former leader of the former Solidarity. In his speech during a recent meeting between M.F. Rakowski with the Gdansk shipyards workers, Lech Walesa presented himself as an agreeable man who is kind to the world and people, who advocates domestic peace and agreement with everyone, and who wants socialism in Poland.

But quotations from the past give us an image of an entirely different person, one who knew what his stakes were from the very beginning and what his purpose was from the very first day after affixing his signature to the Gdansk accord.

As early as November 1980 L. Walesa publicly spoke of bottles with explosive liquids and continued to mention them in later statements. Soon afterward he said that an armed confrontation was not taking place only because "we are not yet ready." At the same time, he announced a struggle against the power apparatus, or rather for power, on all possible fronts.

The forms of this struggle are significant: No agreement and no specific discussions, but, first of all, strikes on any excuse -- real strikes. In Wroclaw in 1981 he shouted: "We must invent new strikes...! Decide what effective strikes we can have in every sector."

We should bear in mind that this was in 1981, during a period of violent breakdown of our economy, which had been ailing for years, and a period of serious anxieties about our survival in the winter. It was a time when only work could save us. The leader of Solidarity had his own concept of what it meant to keep the nation fed and prosperous. He based this concept on his own experience and spoke about it at a rally: "I keep getting so many parcels, and it is not only I that get these parcels. I distribute them, but many of them are damaged and I have to throw them out." Further: "There was someone here a moment ago, who is to send us parcels worth $20 million. He has already brought some of them from France to Krakow."

Walesa's program was short, but how effective: a total anarchy in Poland and, at the same time, worldwide beggary for alms.

His political program was just as simple. He said in Radom: "We are to lead you and say we love you, we love socialism and the party. Certainly we do. We love the Soviet Union, but let us do our work through the accomplished facts. And let us wait. Confrontation will come."

Now the question is of how to interpret what Walesa is saying now and what he said at M.F. Rakowski's meeting with Gdansk shipyards workers. When did he speak the truth? Did he entirely forget the past? Was he unable to understand anything? Perhaps what he said at the meeting was a new game? Whatever constitutes the past has left no imprint on him. He has shaken off the past and wants to play a new game with the old cards.

The reflections provoked by the TV program in question must include the one that harshly evaluates Lech Walesa in the context of his elegantly contradictory statements on this subject, made in front of various Polish and foreign TV cameras. He says one thing on the programs viewed by the Polish public and quite another thing on the programs that cannot be viewed in Poland. In the latter programs he says things that primarily harm the Polish community, that appeal for intensifying the sanctions against Poland, and that proclaim the identity of interests with the FRG rightwing.

The TV "confrontations" were another occasion for many Poles to think over the period that is now history and to ponder on the attitude of the man who is now doing everything to make an appearance in the political arena in order to play his game again. Many people have already paid a high price for such a game.

OLSZOWSKI VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY POSTURE

AU191629 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Sep 83 p 2

[Ryszard Zatorski report: "S. Olszowski's Meeting With Sociopolitical Aktivs in Sub-Carpathian Region"]

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and foreign minister, who visited the Sub-Carpathian Region on 15 September, met in Krosno with the voivodship's sociopolitical aktivs and toured the Krosno glass mills, which are 60 years old this year. Henryk Wojtal, first secretary of the voivodship committee, participated in the meeting with the aktivs and in the talks with the work force of the glass mills.

Referring to the current international situation and Poland's role in the world, S. Olszowski noted that our country's domestic situation is conditioned by world events and vice versa and pointed out that progress in East-West relations would create better opportunities for us to overcome our crisis.

This is being hindered by the U.S. policy of confrontation, including the aggressive military doctrines on "limited nuclear war," provocative anti-Soviet measures, and the Soviet peace proposals put forward by Yuriy Andropov and the socialist community. Nor can peace be promoted by the revival of revanchist moods, the views that question the Yalta and Potsdam decisions, and the policy of economic sanctions.

Minister S. Olszowski noted that Poland's position in the Warsaw Pact was being strengthened and that its position in the countries with different political systems had been restored, despite the 18 months of the U.S. campaign seeking to effect political isolation of our country. He positively evaluated the reaction of the neutral countries, including the Vatican, to the decision to lift martial law in Poland, and said the same about the interest of some Western countries in the development of economic relations with us and about the indications that Western trade unions are ready to talk with our trade unions. He also stressed the positive world echoes of the visit by John Paul II in Poland and the significance of his pilgrimage to our western territories.

Referring to the CSCE meeting in Madrid, S. Olszowski stressed that the adoption of the compromise final document was a step forward in strengthening security and peace in Europe. He drew attention to the positive significance of the bilateral talks he had held in Madrid with the ministers of nine countries. These talks were designed to help overcome mistrust toward Poland and to strengthen its position. At the same time he noted that these are long-term activities that will be accelerated by our country's normalizing economic and sociopolitical situation.

He answered a number of questions, including those on the situation in the Middle East, which he described as a hotbed of world unrest. He also discussed the role of the communist movement in the world.

PZPR FACTORY COMMITTEE FIRST SECRETARIES MEET

Barcikowski Chairs Meeting

LD191321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A periodic conference of the first secretaries of the PZPR factory committees in the 207 largest production enterprises all over Poland is in progress at the Central Committee of the party. The meeting, chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, is also attended by secretaries of party voivodship committees who are responsible for economic matters, as well as the heads of Central Committee departments, first secretaries of departmental committees in economic ministries, and ministers who are attending as guests.

The first paper, on the party tasks in implementing the socioeconomic development program, current evaluation of the situation, and conclusions arising from the evaluation, was presented by Manfred Gorywoda. The speaker confirmed that the general state of the economy has improved, but he also noted that the situation still remained very complex, because in nearly all sectors of the economy positive phenomena were accompanied by negative ones. The Central Committee secretary also reported that no official price increases are envisaged for the rest of this year, and the increases in retail prices of food scheduled for the beginning of 1984, on the average will be 10 times lower than last year and their effect on the cost of living is estimated to be in the area of 4 percent.

A paper on party tasks to further develop the trade union movement with special consideration of the situation in large groups of the working class was presented by Stanslaw Gabrielski, head of the Social and Professional [as heard] Department of the Central Committee. He devoted a good deal of space in the paper to the nature of suggestions and conclusions made in the course of the debate at the recent national trade union activists' meeting in Katowice.

Gorywoda Addresses Secretaries

LD191901 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 Sep -- Secretary of the PUWP CC Manfred Gorywoda has presented today a report on the party's tasks in the realization of the programme of the socio-economic development of Poland, the current situation and the ensuring conclusions at a periodical conference of the first secretaries of PUWP factory committees from Poland's 207 largest work establishments. The conference is reviewing Poland's social-economic situation, social situation in work establishments as well as some issues related to workers' self-management and development of trade union movement.

The secretary of the PUWP CC said at the outset that the analysis of the economic performance over the past 8 months testifies to a steady improvement but it also shows that the economic situation is still complex, as in all economic fields signs of improvement are still accompanied by sectional shortages [words indistinct]

The speaker stressed that hard coal production more than meets the national need and enables Poland to rebuild exports. However, the shortage of liquid fuels and gas, as well as of raw and intermediate materials and spares, especially of those imported from capitalist countries, constitutes a considerable liability.

As for farming, Gorywoda hailed some positive signs of breaking the deep regress in breeding though the livestock population is still smaller than last year. This state of affairs will be posing in the next few months considerable difficulties in the procurement of beef and pork and meeting the market needs.

In foreign trade, the export growth rate was higher than that of production, with the trade with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries being stepped up. The positive balance in trade with capitalist countries held on. Adverse phenomena: Insufficient growth rate of exports of electroengineering industry products to the West, worse quality of exported products and unfavourable price relations.

In housing, some 73 thousand apartments were built over the past 8 months (63 percent of the planned volume). The number of flats under construction is alarmingly low.

The market situation improvement is taking place, however, in conditions of higher money incomes and prices than planned. No state-controlled prices are planned to be raised till the end of this year, but there is the necessity of changing the food retail prices at the beginning of the next year. That was publicly announced a couple of times already.

Is this necessary? Is it not possible to mould retail prices in isolation from procurement prices and costs of food production? This was the procedure taken in the 1970's. Today, it is not necessary to recall what were the results of that.

The price changes proposals and recompensations, still worked on, will be the subject of social discussion and consultation. Thus, there are no reasons to form opinions on these matters on the basis of rumours, Gorywoda said, which at times border on pure fiction and are often pushed forth and enkindled by the political enemies.

Further on Manfred Gorywoda said that there are no grounds for buying out goods, as there is no danger of unexpected price rises or of shortages of these goods on the market.

The secretary of the PUWP CC said that the war on inflation remains being one of the main goals of the economic policies pursued by the party and the government, with steps having been taken to remove the [word indistinct] of inflation and to increase the supplies of marketables.

He also underlined that policy of hard-to-get money was applied with regard to enterprises. This means that the share of credits in financing the enterprises was cut down.

Manfred Gorywoda also spoke of economic reform, telling the conferees that a package modifying some of the principles and mechanisms of the economic reform was drawn up. The main goal of the changes is to raise the effectiveness of the reform's mechanisms, to adjust them better to the present and future economic conditionalities, as well as to the goals assumed in the national socio-economic plan. These modified principles should, above all, better serve the fight against inflation, stimulate the production growth, streamline economic management, develop exports and speed up technological progress.

Winding up, the secretary of the PUWP CC said that the generally favourable implementatior of this year's plan provides good grounds for charting tasks for the next year. The results of the todate planning works indicate that in many fields there arise possibilities for adopting and executing higher tasks next year than those ensuring from a given part of the three year plan, Gorywoda said, stressing, however, that the execution of the next year's tasks will not be easy.

It will be necessary to speed up the production restructuring in 1984. Particularly desirable will be increasing the production of basic marketables, as well as of means of farming production. Despite the enormous pressure of home market, the pro-export effort cannot be eased up, said he.

The economic animation progressing from month to month and production growth are our indisputable trumps. They prove out the correctness of the general line which we adopted in economic policy.

More on Gorywoda Speech

LD192058 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpt] [Words indistinct] The conference was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Manfred Gorywoda presented the tasks of the party in implementating the socioeconomic developing program for the country, as well as an evaluation of the present situation. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

[Begin Gorywoda recording] The understandable interest of the work forces is aroused by issues of the market and prices. Allow me to make several informative observations on this subject. By comparison with last year, the situation on the market, in general terms, is shaping up well. Supplies of many food items have improved. Deliveries of consumer goods to the market have grown by 11 percent in the quantitative scale.

This is a lot, though still much too little in relation to demand. At the source of this state of affairs lies the still-low production in many enterprises that manufacture consumer goods.

The social sense of improving the market supply is also weakened by the fact that it is being carried out in conditions of growth -- considerably higher than in the plan -- of both monetary income and prices. Thus, the fact is not fully felt that in the first 6 months of the current year the decline in real wages has been halted. It is estimated that over the whole year even a certain growth of wages will occur. It is now envisaged that by the end of the current year there will be no more increases in official prices. At the beginning of next year, on the other hand, we will be confronted by the need for a change in the retail prices of food. The problem is not new. It has been publicly announced several times -- for instance during the May consultations on the new prices for the procurement of agricultural produce. The envisaged change in the retail prices of food will be a direct consequence of the new procurement prices. Obviously the change has been shifted by a whole 6 months, solely for social reasons.

One may, of course, ask if this is necessary. Cannot retail prices be set in isolation from procurement prices and the cost of food production? I reply to this question as follows: That is precisely the way people behaved in the seventies. Today it is surely not necessary to remind anyone of the effects. The errors of the seventies must not be repeated. One effect was the need for a drastic, over 130 percent, rise in the overall level of prices for foodstuffs in 1982. The proposals under preparation at present are not comparable to this, either in range or scale. Taking into account the scale of the rise in procurement prices, one may already state that the average rise in food prices will be about 10 times lower than last year, and its influence on the total cost of living will amount to about 4 percent.

By the nature of things, price increases for individual articles will be differentiated, depending on the degree of increase of the procurement prices. The food price increase will be accompanied by compensations for the population in the lowest income bracket. I should also like to underscore that the proposals for price changes and the concept of compensations, on which work is still in progress, will be, in line with the customary practice, published in full. They will, especially the concept of compensations, become the subject of a social debate and consultations.

There is, therefore, no reason at all for us to form our opinion on these questions on the basis of rumors and guesswork that sometimes borders on pure fantasy and is frequently prompted and fanned by the political opponent. We are receiving reports from the voivodships about panic buying of some food articles. There is no ground for this either in the sense that there might be surprise price rises or, as I said a while ago, that there might be a shortage of these goods on the market. Such danger could only arise should the panic buying continue for a longer period of time and assume mass dimensions. Thus it is in the common interest to be sensible and not to yield to a psychosis.

Dealing with the subject of prices it is difficult not to speak at length about the fight against inflation. This struggle remains one of the major objectives of the economic policy of the party and the government. A large-scale campaign in this domain was inaugurated, it may be recalled, by the 10th Central Committee plenum last October.

Within the anti-inflation program the government has embarked on a number of projects designed to remove the causes of inflation, to increase the supply of marketable goods. As an example, one could point to the complex of government decisions of last July, creating for enterprises additional incentives and facilities leading to the development of market production.

We expect that the contracts signed as a result of these decisions, between the minister of chemical and light industry and enterprises under that ministry, will bring about a growth of production and deliveries to the market, amounting by the end of the year to the value of over 40 billion zlotys -- a sum that counts on the market.

The government has also adopted decisions designed to restrict the excessive money supply to the market. For one thing, restrictions concerning expenditures out of the state budget, particularly where the administration is concerned, have been stepped up. In line with earlier demands, steeper principles have been introduced concerning the taxation of crafts, private commerce, and the Polonia [word indistinct] as well greater, more rigorous [word indistinct] actions.

The range of the compensatory tax on high incomes has been extended. The financial control of private economic activity as well as penal-fiscal sanctions have been stepped up. Charges have been increased on some luxury goods. These actions are the implementation of the decisions of the 10th Central Committee plenum as well as of the working class postulates submitted at the national conference of worker activists last March. [end recording]

In the course of the conference the speakers included Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Welfare Stanislaw Ciosek and Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. The conference was concluded by Kazimierz Barcikowski.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON DEBTS

LD181702 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Interview by reporter Anna Andrizejewska with Andrzej Dorosz, Polish deputy minister of foreign trade; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Andrzejewska] Minister, I would like to know whether the news by REUTERS, an agency which is not particularly sympathetic to us, that an increase of 8.2 precent has been noted in industrial production in Poland, has any significance to our creditors? Perhaps they are beginning to believe that we'll repay the loans.

[Dorosz] Poland has always said that we want to settle our loans, but on conditions that will be adapted to our possibilities. Indeed, we may see some enlivening of production in our country, but the dimension of production and dimension of export do not yet make it possible for us to return to the situation of normal discharge of debts according to the dates adopted earlier.

[Andrzejewska] I know that 50 percent of our debts, about 26 billion are not being discharged at all. Simply, there is no service of 50 percent of the debts.

[Dorosz] This is, to a large extent, the result of decisions taken a year or so ago by the creditor countries. There is no service, or no discharge of either interest or capital on the loans which we describe as guaranteed loans. Western countries have broken off talks on rescheduling this part of the loans and they have also broken their promise of further credits to Poland.

But we are meeting the obligations that result from the so-called nonguaranteed agreements with commercial banks. Naturally, not on the conditions previously written in the agreements, but on new conditions which are included in the agreements on rescheduling this part of the loans.

[Andrzejewska] Recently in Athens the Common Market countries talks about Poland. The problem of restrictions was raised, and in consequence, the problem of our debt.

[Dorosz] The restrictions have affected financial relations in the sense that talks on rescheduling our debts were stopped and new credits were blocked. Also, talks concerning Poland joining the IMF were suspended. A considerable portion of the payments will have to be financed from export receipts. Without access to the market, without restoring the MFN clause by the United States, one cannot imagine that we shall be able to increase export receipts to a level that will create the bases for discharging our debt.

[Andrzejewska] Optimists, if one can call them that, say that we shall never pay those debts and the West must be reconciled to that. It would become reconciled if it were not a matter of great politics. After all, much more money is being spent to register our debts.

[Dorosz] Economic history knows no examples of creditors totally relinquishing their dues. Only exceptional reasons may cause abandonment of debts, for example, some war debts. The United States introduced a unilateral moratorium on debts contracted by other countries in the United States during World War I. However, that does not mean that they have abandoned these debts. They simply said that debtors are not required to pay those debts, or to pay interest and capital rates. For some reason, the United States decided to remit part of the debt accrued by Great Britain and West Germany after World War I. But they did not fully abandon their dues.

[Andrzejewska] Is the possibility being considered that we shall not pay these debts? Suppose one day you and your colleagues sit around a table in Vienna or Parish, there have been talks in Parish for some days, you spread your arms helplessly, and you say: Sorry, but we cannot pay that. What then?

[Dorosz] It is worth noting that the government's intention is to retain its ability to discharge debts. In any case, there is an option: to pay or not to pay. The government has adopted the clear position that we should not use the first option, namely to stop servicing our debt. [sentence as heard]

[Andrzejewska] We are assuming that the West will agree to our proposals, that we will begin to repay our debts after 20 years. Are there any estimates about when we shall finish repaying them while, of course, contracting new loans on the way.

[Dorosz] There are many different estimates. So far, we consider the more favorable solution to be the procedure connected with settlement of debts on the conditions jointly agreed with the creditors.

[Andrzejewska] No doubt we will enter the 21st century with our debt.

[Dorosz] You are right as far as the final solution is concerned. But the possibility for new loans will arise earlier, providing the problems of our indebtedness are settled and we have agreements that we are able to keep.

[Andrzejewska] My last question. There is some comfort for us in that others are also in debt. Almost the whole world is indebted, even the rich have their debts.

[Dorosz] It is difficult to assess the experience of other countries, and their methods of solving problems because there are always ditfering specific conditions.

As far as our country is concerned, I would say it has some clear advantage over other indebted countries. Potentially, Poland is not in the worst situation to meet its obligations. Although our country is not too rich in raw materials, we have a certain production potential, and this potential we will surely modernize. It is understandable that the position of debtor by individual countries or by a group of countries is being closely watched by the creditor countries. Many debtor countries think the methods of solving debt problems which are being applied at present, which creditor countries even try to impose, are not relevant to the conditions prevailing at present in the world economy, and to specific conditions in certain countries. Everything is relative to some extent. Much depends on the ability of the economy, of society, to mobilize itself and to work out a suitable strategy.

ECONOMIC REFORM MINISTER ASSESSES RESULTS

LD181539 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 Sept. -- If one sized up the effectiveness of solutions of the reform from the point of view of the attained economic results, the assessment should be positive, government plenipotentiary for the economic reform Minister Wladyslaw Baka said at Saturday's conference at the Government Press Office.

He elaborated that during eight months of this year the industrial production rose by 8.5 per cent, the exports went up by 17 per cent, the labour productivity grew by 12 per cent and the extent to which the working time was used increased by 2 per cent. The foreign trade balance also improved. The exports exceed imports and Poland has trade deficit actually only with the USSR. One can say that we solve problems still occurring in the economy primarily by our own means.

On the other hand, the Polish economy continues to have serious difficulties with market supplies. So far, we have not managed to bring prices in order and combat the waste of raw materials. The area of investment projects still does not function properly and there are serious troubles with restructuring the production.

By continuing positive tendencies, that have already become clear in the Polish economy, we can attain much better results than so far. That is why changes in mechanisms of the economic reform are necessary, Minister Baka said.

The main objective of these changes is to consolidate the principle of independence, self-management and self-financing of enterprises, with a simultaneous rise in effectiveness of methods of central control of the economy in keeping with the basic principles of the reform, Baka said.

SIWICKI, BARYLA ATTEND MEETING OF COMMANDERS

AU151315 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10/11 Sep 83 p 1

[Czeslaw Kundzicz report: "To Increase Combat Readiness and the Country's Defense"]

[Text] The training year is coming to a close in the PPR Armed Forces. It is the year of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, the celebrations of which were accompanied by the following slogan, "Service to the people is the glorious tradition and the present duty of the Polish soldier." The Army is honoring this historic anniversary with honest training, committed service, and productive work to increase combat readiness and the unfailing defense of the country.

Appraisals are being made within the units of the Polish Armed Forces of the way in which they have performed their tasks. Intensive work is at the same time being put into the preparation of plans for the Armed Forces' tasks for next year. The checks and inspections being made of Army units and garrisons will give us a comprehensive picture of the achievements that have been made in all areas of Army activities.

On 6-7 September Army General Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and deputy minister of national defense; General Division Josef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army and deputy minister of national defense; and General Division Zygmunt Zielinski, chief of the Cadre Department of the Ministry of National Defense, visited units of the Air Force and the Higher Transportation Officers' School. They also had a working meeting with commanders of the tactical unit of the military district and of the various units of the Armed Forces.

The aim of the meeting was to listen to the appraisals, opinions, and conclusions of the commanders on the performance of tasks and the further improvement of training and education in the Army. The commanders' proclamations were marked by a party-like openness, adherence to principles, and a soldiers' sense of responsibility.

The commanders announced that all the tasks presented to the units in 1983 were properly implemented. It was stated, however, that there is still much which can and must be improved in training and education. During the discussion attempts were made to find answers to the following questions: What methods should be used to achieve an even higher level of combat readiness and of the moral and political fabric of the Armed Forces.

Much attention was devoted during the meeting to issues such as increasing discipline, continuing to improve the organization of Army work and service, and the citizen-like education of the soldiers. It was in this light that the high standard of ideological and political work was stressed along with the great significance of the activities of party, youth, trade union, and social organizations. The need to further motivate the various forms of collective and social activities was also emphasized.

Attention was drawn to the need to continue to consolidate the recognized authority of the Army uniform even more in the eyes of the people.

Activities which raise the importance of lower rank commanders were also discussed. It was stressed that good qualifications, earnest words inspired by the belief in the correctness of the policies of our party and our people's authorities, being guided in Army service and daily routine by the principles behind Army regulations, professional ethics, and the meaning of the Army oath of allegiance, are the things that count above all others in effective work by the commanders.

Many of the proclamations made at the meeting emphasized that the irrevocable progress of stabilization in the country is beneficial to its defense and favors the increased combat readiness of the Armed Forces. This is why our struggle against the political opponent who aims to undermine socialism in our country will definitely be continued. These things are in the interests of our state, the whole of society, and the patriotic forces which are helping the country to emerge from the crisis and are defending social peace.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Gen Siwicki made a high assessment of the discussion in his final speech, and emphasized the high value of the very profitable opinions, experiences, conclusions, and proposals voiced during the meeting. They will all be analyzed thoroughly and will be used in the preparation of training and education plans for 1984.

Army Gen Siwicki thanked the commanders for the honest way in which they performed their duty and wished them and all the soldiers further profitable service and success in their personal lives on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD161659 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The Council of Ministers has examined ways to strengthen principles and mechanisms of the reform. Proposals for the improvement of economic regulators in the operation of enterprises, the creation of enterprise motivating systems, financing of technical and economic progress, and means for improvement of the quality of goods and services were discussed. Also some problems concerning the functioning of reform mechanisms in foreign trade were examined. Proposed modification of some reform instruments directed at increased productivity have been approved. In the following weeks drafts concerning indispensable legal regulation will be finalized.

In order to speed up the process of restoring market balance it is expected to widen the system of government orders, including goods which are in particularly short supply. The intention of the modification is to ensure full efficiency for economic mechanisms in the implementation of tasks mapped out in the national socioeconomic plan, in saving and anti-inflationary programs, and to achieve objectives of the economic reform. The Council of Ministers has approved the program for introduction of changes in the economic reform solutions, and mapped out the ways for doing so. A resolution has been approved concerning the management, or liquidation of halted investment projects, which defines the principles of financing investments which will be restarted.

The meeting was attended by Prof Czeslaw Borowski, chairman of the Economic Consultative Council.

PRON ACTIVISTS' SEMINAR ENDS IN WARSAW

LD182114 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 Sept -- A three-day seminar of chairmen and heads of voivodship council offices of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) ended here today. The session dealt with current tasks of the movement in the implementation of the programme assumptions adopted by the First PRON Congress.

PRON activists discussed initiatives undertaken to broaden the social base of the movement, the cooperation with state and administration bodies, with trade unions, social organizations and creative associations.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS SURRENDER, ARE RELEASED

LD171649 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] A group of members of an illegal underground structure of Solidarity, known as the Interregional Defense Commission, compromised of (Andrzej Terlecki), BA (Philology) (Andrzej Ostojaowsiany), BA (Law); (Stanislaw Nowina-Sroczynski) BA (Ethnography); and (Henryk Garusinski) came out of hiding at the Lodz Voivodship Internal Affairs Office on 15 and 16 September. They handed over several hundred copies of various illegal periodicals. Having made appropriate explanations, they were released.

BUSH BUCHAREST PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU191832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/09/1983 -- Before leaving Romania, U.S. Vice-President George Bush held a press conference.

At the beginning of the press conference the U.S. vice-president made a statement in which he referred to the talks he conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu, with other Romanian officials.

"It was a pleasure to meet and exchange views with President Nicolae Ceausescu on a full range of important international problems and bilateral issues. My talks with State Council Vice President Gheorghe Radulescu and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei were similarly of value."

Next, George Bush said:

"Among other topics, we discussed ways to achieve a fuller realization of the Helsinki Final Act, including the new and expanded scope given that act in the recently concluded Madrid document."

He expressed his belief that the materialization of those provisions was highly important for true peace and security.

"Our meetings took place in an open and cordial atmosphere, and I am convinced that the better understanding we have achieved will serve to enhance our cooperation in the years ahead".

Concluding his statement the U.S. vice-president thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the hospitality shown to him in Romania. "Bucharest's well-known reputation as a warm and charming city is by no means exaggerated".

Then, George Bush answered questions asked by journalists. Referring to the Romanian-American relations he highlighted that the talks he held with President Nicolae Ceausescu were another moment stimulating the Romanian-American commercial relations. Likewise, he stressed that bilateral relations were good and progress was made during the talks. He said that visits like the one he paid to Romania were meant to lead to a better mutual acquaintance. He stressed that leaving aside usual diplomatic language one can assess most convincingly that the visit was productive.

Answering a question related to the letter President Nicolae Ceausescu sent to the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuriy Andropov, and to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on disarmament the guest stated that any utterance of the concern for disarmament, for the evolution of the negotiations in that field was a positive fact.

In connection with Romania's foreign policy, the U.S. vice president said that it was an unanimously acknowledged fact that President Ceasescu's stance on major international issues was unique as he advocated firm viewpoints as regards the maintenance of world peace. In that context, he referred to Romania's stance on a series of stringent issues such as the Middle East, Africa, Europe, pointing out that the talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu were particularly useful no matter the questions approached. He also said that for an American leader the meeting with a personality that had contacts with all the regions of the world marked by tension and showed steady concern for the resolution of those states of conflict was a particularly fruitful experience.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION

AU161904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/9/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, supreme commander of the Romanian Armed Forces, received on Friday, September 16, a Cuban delegation led by Gen. Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba, head of the Central Political Department of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, that paid a visit to Romania. The delegation included Jose de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign trade.

The interview was attended by Col-Gen Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence.

The chief delegate conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu comradely greetings and wishes of success in his activity, on behalf of Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed Fidel Castro Ruz and the Cuban party and state leadership best wishes of success in their activity.

During the interview reference was made to the fine relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, relations which develop in accordance with the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Cuban summit dialogue. The wish was expressed to further work for the strengthening of the friendly and cooperative links between the two parties and countries, for the deepening of the Romanian-Cuban economic cooperation, to the benefit of the two peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism.

Romania's and Cuba's will was also expressed to collaborate ever more actively on an international plane with a view to solving the major problems facing mankind, adopting appropriate measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, of military disengagement, peacefully solving the conflicts in various parts of the world, and promoting detente, peace and understanding.

The interview passed in a friendly, comradely atmosphere.

ROMANIA-BOTSWANA JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED 9 SEP

AU141340 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

["Joint Declaration" signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Quett Masire of Botswana on 9 September in Bucharest at the end of the latter's 6-11 September visit to Romania]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Dr Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana and of the Democratic Party of Botswana [DPB], and Mrs G. Masire paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 6 to 11 September 1983.

The two presidents had official talks during which they briefed each other on the current socioeconomic interests of their countries, examined bilateral relations, and established measures to develop them. They also exchanged detailed views on international matters of joint interest.

The talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding and confidence, were attended by:

For Romania:

Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Silviu Curticeanu, head of the Chancery Section of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the party secretary general and president of the republic; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Botswana:

A. M. Mogwe, minister of foreign affairs; M. P. K. Nwako, minister of commerce and industry; G. G. Garebamono, secretary for foreign affairs; F. G. Magae, permanent secretary to the president of the republic; S. A. Mpuchane, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Botswana to the Socialist Republic of Romania; M. L. Selepeng, chief private secretary to the president of the republic; M. J. Mbaakanyi, director for industrial affairs; E. M. Maphanyane, chief planning adviser; and L. C. Lekoa, adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

I.

Examining the development of Romania-Botswana relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dr. Q. K. J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana and of the DPB, noted with satisfaction that the actions and contacts conducted to date between the two countries' parties and governments and the agreements concluded so far have brought about a better mutual understanding and have revealed considerable possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation and collaboration. Along this line, the two presidents decided that the two countries will endeavor to develop and intensify their cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural areas, as well as in all other sectors of mutual interest.

Stressing the important contribution of the ties of cooperation and solidarity existing between the RCP and the DPB, the two leaders asserted their determination to further expand contacts and exchanges of information and experience in the conviction that this will contribute to a better understanding and to greater closeness between their countries and peoples.

They also pointed out the importance of contacts between social, mass, and civic organizations.

President Nicolae Ceauşescu and President Q. K. J. Masire stressed the primary importance of developing economic relations as an essential element for deepening the relations between their countries upon sound and lasting bases. Along this line they expressed the view that the potential exists for fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation in the areas of industry, transportation, geology, mining, and agriculture, as well as for intensifying bilateral trade in keeping with the provisions of the commercial agreement concluded between the two governments in June 1983. They decided that the competent economic bodies of the two countries will take measures in the immediate future to finalize the exchanges and cooperation ventures envisaged and to identify additional cooperation projects that can help expand the bilateral economic relations.

In order to expand the framework for promoting bilateral economic cooperation and commercial exchanges, the two presidents signed a program on long-term development of economic and technical cooperation and of commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Botswana.

Another document signed during the visit was an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Republic of Botswana.

The two presidents stressed the importance of ties and mutual exchanges in the areas of education, culture, science, and mass media for strengthening the friendship and promotir better understanding between the two peoples, and decided to expand contacts and cooperation in those areas as well.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Q.K.J. Masire expressed their conviction that greater cooperation between Romania and Botswana in all areas can greatly help national efforts to promote the socioeconomic progress of the two peoples and can at the same time contribute significantly to establishing new and equitable interstate relations, to developing the cooperation among the developing countries, to increase efforts to establish a new world economic order, and to consolidate peace and understanding in the world.

II.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Botswana examined current international affairs and expressed their profound concern about the grave international tension caused by the use and threat of force in interstate relations, by the policy of consolidating zones and spheres of influence, and of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of other states, by areas of confrontation in various parts of the world, by the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race -- and by lack of progress toward eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order.

The two presidents emphasized the supreme obligation of all nations and of their leaders to resolutely and unitedly act to prevent the worsening of the international situation, to resume the policy of detente, to ensure disarmament and peace, to promote national sovereignty and cooperation based on equality and equity in international economic relations.

They believe that now more than ever people should show a spirit of initiative and adopt new measures capable of bringing detente and international understanding, and of securing peace for all the peoples in the world and strengthening international cooperation.

The Romanian and Botswana presidents forcefully reasserted the particular importance of strictly observing in interstate relations the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force, settling all conflicts through political means, and respect for the right of each people to freely choose their path of socioeconomic development.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Q.K.J. Masire expressed their profound concern and anxiety about the unprecedented scope and rate of the arms race and about the fact that huge human, material, and financial means are being allocated to military purposes, a situation which places a heavy burden on all nations and constitutes a permanent threat to international peace and security.

They expressed the view that given the current international tension, the key to ensuring peace, security, and cooperation in the world is adopting resolute decisions leading to the implementation of effective and substantial measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Thus, it is urgently required to achieve an agreement in banning the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, followed by other agreements on banning the use of nuclear arms, halting the production of and gradually cutting down on nuclear arms stocks until their final elimination, freezing and reducing military spending, dismantling military bases and pulling out all foreign troops from the territory of other states, establishing denuclearized zones and zones of peace in various parts of the world, and dismantling the military blocs. Along this line, they deemed it important to immediately open direct negotiations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member states with a view to concluding an agreement on freezing military spending and negotiating cutbacks.

The two presidents believe that substantial disarmament measures would free important funds and resources which could then be used to promote the socioeconomic development of the respective countries and to support the developing countries' efforts for progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Q.K.J. Masire believe that the fate of international peace and security is closely linked to the problem of development. Eliminating underdevelopment, gradually closing the gaps between poor and rich countries, and promoting the harmonious development of interstate relations in economic, financial, technological, and scientific areas are fundamental requirements for ensuring stability in the world and improving the international political climate.

Profoundly worried about the aggravation of the world economic crisis, which has particularly affected the developing countries, the two presidents expressed their determination to resolutely endeavor to overcome the existing difficulties, to stop tendencies toward expanding the protectionism, continual drops in the price of raw materials, and the increasing burden of foreign debts and of unjustifiably high interest rates on credits; to work out special aid programs for the developing countries in the areas of agriculture, industry, transportation, and so forth; to ensure a considerable transfer of technology to the developing countries and help them train national cadres; and to improve the world economic situation.

The two heads of state stressed the need for intensified efforts to establish a new world economic order that should benefit all the states. They pointed out that the negotiations and actions undertaken at international level along this line, including the recent UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade, have failed to meet the expectations and justified requirements of the developing countries. Hence, the two presidents are in favor of urgently relaunching a round of global negotiations at the United Nations.

At the same time, the two leaders stressed the importance of expanding and deepening economic cooperation among the developing countries and strengthening their solidarity and unity of action, and advocated the convening of a summit conference of developing countries to discuss the complex problems of underdevelopment and of establishing a new world economic order, and to establish specific cooperation measures among developing countries and a joint strategy of global negotiations with the developed countries.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Botswana expressed their profound concern about the particularly tense situation created in Europe in consequence of the concentration on the continent of vast military forces and of the stockpiling of immense arms arsenals, primarily nuclear.

Stressing that the deployment and development in Europe of new intermediate-range missiles exacerbates even more the danger to peace and security in Europe and in the world, the two presidents emphasized the urgent need to halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, to remove and destroy the existing ones, and to eliminate all nuclear arms from the continent. Thus, they believe that everything possible must be done to bring about a successful conclusion this year to the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on intermediate-range missiles, by arriving at an agreement meeting the interests and aspirations of the European peoples, and the interests of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Should no agreement be concluded by the end of the year, the two presidents believe that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe should be postponed at least until the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985, while in the meantime negotiations on an agreement can continue. Similarly, they believe that until Europe is completely freed of any nuclear arms it is very important to establish denuclearized zones on the continent, in the Balkans, in northern Europe, and in other areas.

The two presidents hailed the conclusion of the Madrid conference with positive results and the adoption by consensus of a final document, and the conclusion of agreements that pave the way for convening in 1984 a conference on disarmament and confidence-building and for developing the process of peace, security, detente, and cooperation in Europe.

Examining the situation in Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President G.K.J. Masire hailed the increasing assertion of the desire of the African peoples and countries to develop freely and independently, without any foreign interference, and to actively contribute to solving mankind's political and economic problems. They stressed the need to observe the principles of the OAU Charter in relations among African countries, and particularly, the need for mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty and for territorial integrity, for noninterference in internal affairs, and for peacefully settling differences among them.

The two presidents stressed the important role that the OAU can play in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy, against racism and apartheid on the continent, and the efforts that this organization is making to devise political solutions to conflicts and tension in Africa and to increase its contribution to strengthening cooperation among African countries with a view to solving the problems facing the African peoples.

The presidents of Romania and Botswana resolutely spoke out for Namibia's immediate independence and for securing the Namibian people's right to freely choose their path of future development in keeping with their legitimate aspirations and interests. They pledged their support for the efforts made by the United Nations, the African states, and the Nonaligned Movement to find a political situation in the Namibian problem in accordance with Resolution 435 of the Security Council. At the same time, they expressed their militant solidarity with and full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South-West African People's Organization for freedom and independence.

The two heads of state resolutely spoke out for utterly and urgently eliminating the policy of apartheid, and reasserted their support for the South African people's struggle against racism and for the right of the majority population to freedom, equality, and social progress. They believe that apartheid constitutes a serious threat to peace not just in that area, but in Africa and in the rest of the world. The two presidents condemned South Africa's aggressive acts against independent African states, and requested that the violation of their sovereignty be stopped. They spoke out for strict enforcement of the embargo on arms deliveries to the South African Government.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Q.K.J. Masire stressed the need for a peaceful and negotiated settlement to all interstate conflicts and problems. Along this line, they expressed the belief that great attention should be given to the disturbing developments in the Middle East. The two heads of state expressed their complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and believe that solving the Palestinian problem is of paramount importance for a settlement in the area.

The two heads of state stress that a global, just and lasting peace, as well as the resolution of the conflict in the Middle East, require Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, and ensuring the integrity, independence, and sovereignty of all states in that area. Assessing the international efforts to find a political solution to the complex problem of the Middle East, the two presidents speak out for organizing an international conference, under UN aegis, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, and other states capable of contributing to resolving this problem.

Concering the settlement of Lebanon's problems, the two heads of state believe that urgent measures should be taken to bring about the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country and to ensure the independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, quiet and tranquility of Lebanon, something which would have a positive impact upon the entire situation in the Middle East.

In connection with the war between Iraq and Iran, which continues to cause great human and material losses and seriously harms those countries and peoples, the two presidents advocate an immediate end to military hostilites and the start of negotiations to settle the problems between the two neighboring states, to the benefit of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and stability in that area and throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Q.K.J. Masire speak out for democratizing international life, increasing the role of developing countries, nonaligned states, and small and average countries, and enhancing the role of the United Nations in actively discussing and politically resolving international problems, in ensuring peace and security in the world, and in developing peaceful cooperation between all nations. They point out the significance of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, for peace, security, and national independence, for halting the arms race, for disarmament, and for building a new international economic order.

The presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Botswana have decided to intensify the cooperation between the two countries at the international level within the United Nations and its bodies, the Group of 77, and the Nonaligned Movement, in order to increase their contribution to a just and democratic resolution of major international problems and to promote peace, security, and cooperation throughout the world.

III.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Botswana express full satisfaction with the fruitful results of their talks and the understandings and decisions adopted during the visit, with the belief that they make a valuable contribution to deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Pepublic of Romania and the Republic of Botswana, to the benefit of the two friendly peoples and in the interest of the policy of peace, security, national independence, and international cooperation.

The two leaders pointed out the decisive role of summit meetings and talks for deepening and expanding bilateral cooperation in various fields as well as the cooperation between the two states at the international level.

The president of the Republic of Botswana and the delegation members visited economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and the provinces. The high-ranking guest and the officials accompanying him during the visit to Romania were extended a cordial reception everywhere, an expression of relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries and peoples.

During the visit, President Q.K.J. Masire laid a wreath at the Monument of the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and Fatherland and for Socialism.

The president of the Republic of Botswana and chairman of the Botswana Democratic Party and Mrs Masire invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of Botswana. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later, through diplomatic channels.

OPREA RECEIVES CHINESE RAILWAYS MINISTER

AU191816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/9/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, received Chem Puru, minister of railways of the People's Republic of China, now on a visit to Romania. Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the manysided development of the relations between Romania and the People's Republic of China and aspects were approached of the development of the economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in the field of railways in particular.

SAWPY PRESIDENT MEETS WITH SDUF OFFICIALS

AU191720 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/9/1983 -- A delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY) led by Jovan Dejanovic, president of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, now on an visit to Romania, conducted talks with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], and with other members of the SDUF leadership. Views were exchanged at length on the current concerns of the SDUF and of the SAWPY, respectively, in the context of socialist construction in the two countries. The wish was expressed to develop and diversify the relations of cooperation between the SDUF and the SAWPY with a view to further deepening the links of friendship and fraternal collaboration between the two countries and parties, between the Romanian people and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The same day, the SAWPY delegation were received by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. Reference was made on the occasion to the fine relations between the two countries on a parliamentary line, and the role was stressed the parliaments play in the manysided development of the bilateral relations, in the promotion of international understanding and the consolidation of peace all over the world. The SAWPY delegation also had talks with Ion Popa, SDUF chairman of Bucharest municipality.

ANDREI RECEIVES CYPRIOT COMMERCE MINISTER

AU191933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/09/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, met on September 19 Yeoryios Andreou, minister of commerce and industry of Cyprus, head of the Cypriot delegation to the fourth session of the joint intergovernmental commission of economic collaboration and industrial and technical cooperation underway in Bucharest. During the interview the wish was expressed to work for the steady development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Cyprus in keeping with the decisions taken during the summit dialogue. International questions of mutual concern were also approached. The same day, the Cypriot minister conducted talks with Constantin Ionescu, deputy minister of the machine-building industry.

PCI'S BERLINGUER RECEIVES SCINTEIA'S CUMPANASU

AU191932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Rome AGERPRES 19/09/1983 -- Warm greetings were exchanged between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, during the latter's reception of Ion Cumpanasu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, editor-in-chief of "SCINTEIA" newspaper, who participated as RCP representative in the closing festivities of "L'UNITA" festival.

"SCIENTEIA" took part in the festival with a stand which displayed photographs illustrative of the manysided development of socialist Romania, as well as with a Romanian folk art exhibition.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES IMPROVEMENTS WITH CADRES

AU191931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/09/1983 -- On September 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu met with managerial staff in the consumer good industry as well as in other ministries and central bodies, together with whom he discussed certain tangible aspects regarding the designing and manufacture of a large number of products of the consumer goods industry.

The Romanian head of state was informed of the way in which the plan had been fulfilled for first eight months of the current year, the evolution of the main financial and economic indices over 1982-1983 and, in that framework, the measures adopted to cut the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, of energy and fuel per each product. During the meeting, special attention was paid to improving the manufacturing technologies, the use of highly productive methods of increased economic efficiency, the utilization of reusable materials in production processes.

Nicolae Ceausescu was appreciative of the achievements scored in that field, and insisted upon the importance of generalizing the positive experience acquired to the end of manufacturing, as soon as possible, high-quality products on the basis of the smallest possible specific consumption, so as to meet public demand and be competitive on the world market.

The meeting was also attended by Lina Ciobanu, Alexandrina Gainuse, Ion Patan, Stefan Birlea, and Ana Muresan.

REPORTS ON GROMYKO NOT ATTENDING UN SESSION

TASS Report Cited

LD171722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 17 (TANJUG) -- Soviet First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will not travel for [as received] New York to attend the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

An announcement on this matter, published by the Soviet news agency TASS here this evening (Saturday), specifies that the U.S. authorities do not want to guarantee the security of the head of the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly session and normal conditions for his work.

The authorities "also do not guarantee security of the landing and servicing of the Soviet airplane" which was to fly the Soviet delegation to New York, reports TASS. This was the reason why "the decision was taken on the impossiblility" of the Soviet delegation's travelling to the General Assembly session.

The Soviet news agency -- describing it as violation of the generally recognized norms -- asks whether the United Nations can have its headquarters in a country "which does not fulfill its obligations of this kind and does not ensure the necessary conditions for foreign representatives" participation in work of this organization.

No Mediation Possible

LD181952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1659 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 18 (TANJUG) -- There are no official comments in the Soviet press as to the decision saying that Gromyko [words indistinct] to attend the U.N. General Assembly's 38th session.

The decision was taken two days ago after the Soviet Union rejected Washington's request for the Soviet delegation to arrive on board a military aircraft as only in this way the U.S. can guarantee security regarding the landing and other services.

The country chosen to be the headquarters of an international organization cannot unilaterally cease fulfilling "the fundamental international obligations" towards representatives of another country, regardless of the state of bilateral relations between the countries [words indistinct] it is officially claimed in Moscow.

Nobody denies here that after the downing of the South Korean airliner Soviet-U.S. relations reached their most critical phase since the Cuban missile crisis, and even a new cold war is being referred to which, in Moscow's official analyses, began immediately after Reagan's coming to the White House.

Even at the time of the Cuban crisis or the downing of the U.S. reconnaissance plane "U-2" political contacts between the Kremlin and the White House were not interrupted, they were even intensified, it is officially claimed here.

Now, however, all the communications between Moscow and Washington and its European (?allies) have failed, whereby any mediation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union has been rendered impossible.

New 'Airplane Affair'

LD191544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0816 GMT 19 Sep 83

[TANJUG banner headline: "After the Decision Not to Send Gromyko to the UN Session"; TANJUG headline: "Is the 'Second Cold War' on the Horizon?"]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- New "Airplane Affair." Moscow Assessments and Indications. Attempt to Isolate the USSR. About the Role of the Nonaligned. Kulikov's Tour of Eastern Europe.

After the incident with the South Korean Boeing, another "airplane affair" happens to be the cause for the fresh exacerbation of relations between Moscow and Washington. This time we are referring to the Soviet plane in which the USSR delegation, headed by Gromyko, was to fly to New York for the session of the UN General Assembly. As we now know, it will not take off, because official Moscow considered as out of place and insulting the warning from the White House that the United States could guarantee the landing and servicing only of aircraft with an Air Force insignia.

The Politburo "Decided"

This was decided, as is unofficially asserted here, by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its last meeting, but not as a "propaganda step in retaliation for the provocative flight of the South Korean airliner, but as a matter of principle." This is how well-informed circles here explain the decision that Gromyko should stay in Moscow, though his presence at the General Assembly session is needed at this very moment. They support their thesis by saying that they expect the United States to try to exploit the incident over the downed Boeing in the UN General Assembly as well as a means for "inflaming anti-Soviet hysteria" and achieving the "political isolation" of Moscow.

It goes without saying that the press here is not writing about this. However, bitterness is expressed in commentaries and reports at a "series of countries of West Europe" yielding to U.S. pressure and having no strength to speak for themselves. This implies the conclusion that all of Moscow's telephone links with the West have been blocked. The last such contact, which -- according to some foreign sources -- was "obtained by exerting pressure," was when Gromyko went to Paris, but the British Government has already postponed the visit which his deputy, Korniyenko, was planning to pay to London. Also it has been heard that Reagan intends to demand in his speech in the UN General Assembly on 26 September that the USSR be publicly condemned for shooting down the South Korean airliner and lay the blame for the crisis in international relations on it.

According to TASS, he has already taken steps to involve as many countries as possible, "including nonaligned ones," in this anti-Soviet campaign. For this reason the Soviet agency reminds nonaligned countries of events before their summit in New Delhi, when the White House allegedly tried to "cause chaos" in the movement through its embassies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Quoting Washington's assessment of the "negative results" of the Delhi meeting, TASS at the same time warns the movement's member-states not to place themselves in the "service of the interests of U.S. hegemony" and appeals to them not to abandon the goals for which they have ceaselessly struggled as a movement.

According to his New York program, Gromyko planned or arranged dozens of important meetings with leaders of nonaligned countries and the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, Wu Xueqian.

All this called for his presence at the UN session, because, well-informed Soviet circles say, if the White House succeeds in dragging a certain number of countries of the "Third World" into its anti-Soviet campaign, it will attempt to turn this international forum into a tribunal by means of whose verdict it will try to "discredit the whole of Soviet peace policy."

Pessimistic Assessments

Though it is difficult to see to what extent the presence of the USSR delegation at the New York session could foil such predicted intentions, the CPSU Central Committee Presidium, it is unofficially stressed here, did not find it easy to decide that Gromyko should not go to New York. This is why the suggestion that this is an attempt to regain the support of at least a part of the world public for the positions lost by the USSR and the downing of the Boeing 747 is rejected with indignation here, all the more so as it is asserted that Moscow possesses irrefutable evidence that the airliner was a "spy aircraft" which was "timed" to coincide with the resumption of the Geneva talks as a way of "undermining the initiative and prestige" gained by the Soviet Union "in the struggle for peace and disarmament."

Some of these Moscow collocutors of ours go a step further in their analyses of the events of 1 September this year, stressing that following Andropov's refusal to meet him without first finalizing an agreement on Euromissiles "this or similar provocation" was the only way Reagan could improve his shaky prospects for a fresh term of office in the White House. However, if one is to judge on the basis of what the Soviet press writes, there is no compromise on the horizon concerning Geneva, Lebanon and Chad or concerning the situation over Afghanistan and Nicaragua. This is why official Moscow keeps saying with increasing frequency that the "hot autumn" of another cold war has started and that the origins of this cold war, according to its analyses, can be traced back to Reagan's assumption of power in the United States.

It goes without saying that Moscow persists with accusations according to which the "black reactionaries of the White House" are to blame for all this and that they want to exploit this situation to stifle the antinuclear movement in West Europe, force their NATO allies to adhere strictly to the Pentagon's timetable for the deployment of the cruise and Pershing missiles in their territories, and to silence those in U.S. Congress who have opposed new armament programs. In spite of this, there is still talk in Moscow about the possibility, provided Washington adopts a constructive attitude, of reaching a compromise in the Geneva talks. The USSR counts in this connection on the persistent activities of the antimissile movement in the capitalist countries. Despite these rare optimist assessments, the USSR is not idle, but is taking "adequate measures" to be ready for the European Pershing and cruise missiles. This is the purpose which foreign observers in Moscow ascribe to the tour Marshal Kulikov, commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, is making of the East European capitals.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SHOOTING DOWN OF KAL PLANE

TASS Warning to Nonaligned Noted

LD181936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 18 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet news agency TASS this evening (Sunday) warns the nonaligned countries of attempts at involving them in an anti-Soviet campaign over the South Korean airline incidents. Such intention is being ascribed to President Reagan who, said TASS, "after a series of slanderous attacks" on the Soviet Union said that he "intends to involve in the anti-Soviet campaign as many countries as possible, including the nonaligned countries".

Referring to Reagan's latest statement over radio, TASS claims that "he has already given instructions to this effect to U.S. permanent representative in the United Nations, Mrs Kirkpatrick".

The White House, says TASS in the commentary, is seeking to involve the nonaligned countries in the anti-Soviet campaign in an attempt at using them for the needs of its hegemonistic policy and thereby diverting their attention from the setting of the current urgent problems.

Shooting 'Completely Illogical'

AU162106 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 Sep 83 p 11

[Mojca Drcar-Murko commentary: "Victims of Mistrust and Intolerance"]

[Excerpts] Because of the number of civilian victims and because of the controversially presented circumstances of the catastrophe and the relatively long time used for reflection, the shooting down of the South Korean passenger airliner in Soviet airspace cannot be compared to any other past incident of this kind. And at the same time, what is involved in this connection is the most serious political conflict between the East and West since the invasion of Afghanistan, with the side products of evidence of extraordinary listening and observation capabilities of intelligence services. All this presents a clear picture of the "balance of fear," which is supposed to maintain internationa peace.

After more than a week during which numerous partial data have been released and received, the 2 and 1/2 hours in the night from Wednesday to Thursday last week during which the large passenger airliner left the prescribed air route for reasons that have not yet been explained and turned westward toward the territory of the Soviet Union, seem to resemble a slow motion film on the development of circumstances leading to an accidental clash between the two superpowers. Although the airliner belonged to the South Korean airline company, it was the United States which has provided all intelligence data and has also become politically engaged to such an extent that the event can primarily be considered as a far-reaching serious conflict between the two superpowers.

The fragments of information on the incident and, even more, the obviously widely ramified rivalry of intelligence services in the area of the catastrophe point to a number of possibilities which cannot be excluded in advance. There are numerous questions: Why would the pilot of the aircraft with 240 passengers and 29 crew members aboard fail to respond to the threats from the fighter planes if he assessed the signals to indicate an extreme danger? Why did the intelligence service which obviously observed the grave error of the Korean airliner on their radar screens, fail to warn the air control services (the Japanese air control was responsible) to try to direct the airliner back to its route? Why was the red telephone not used in that relatively long lapse of time? Why did the Soviet side wait a whole week before it admitted the shooting down and, in the meantime, developed several different versions of the story of the incident?

The first conclusion which may be made in this connection is that the Soviet Union impermissibly refused to think about the sensitive relations between the means and the ends. It is a matter of political and broader, human judgment whether the danger supposed to be threatening was really so great that it was necessary to shoot down the plane. Despite the unclarified state of facts, the doubts are greatest in this field: Could a relatively slow jumbo, even if it had an intelligence mission, gather more data in the middle of the night than the incomparably more nimble and electronically better equipped American spy planes if we do not even speak about satellite espionage and other possibilities available?

It is not possible to exclude the possibility that the downing of the plane was a panic outcome of a mixture of confused intelligence data, uncertainty of people, negligence, slowness, carelessness. Perhaps every one of these numerous possibilities contributed to this chain of events which was broken by a completely illogical decision to shoot the plane down immediately before the plane left Soviet airspace.

It is perhaps interesting to notice, and it provides an insight into the state of the security mechanism in the international community, that the happenings set off by the unexpected event developed according to the worst of all possible scenarios. The participants on both sides (the intelligence services, the flight control on the ground, the pilot of the Korean plane, the pilots of the Soviet military planes and any number of official levels involved in the decision to shoot the plane down) with their behavior obviously made the circumstances, which themselves generated danger, even worse. In the 2 and 1/2 hours of crisis, the idea that machinery for preventing a crisis should be switched on obviously never occured. And if we are willing to search for a lesson to serve international relations, we may find it in the sphere of confidence-building measures (they have an important place in the Helsinki Charter): Security is greater if every side takes care that its strength is "overseeable," for "transparency" reduces the fear of a surprise attack and thus reduces the possibility of a panic reaction to unexpected incidents.

PRESIDENCY ASSESSES ZARKOVIC TRIP, BUSH VISIT

LD192335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session tonight which was chaired by President Mika Spiljak.

Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic briefed the Presidency on the results of his visits to the DPRK and the PRC. A positive evaluation was made of the results of the talks held during the visits and it was noted that they represent a contribution to the further expansion of cooperation and consolidation of friendship between Yugoslavia and those countries.

The Presidency assessed the talks held with DPRK President Kim Il-song as significant and very useful. The talks pointed out in particular the importance of extending the present all-round cooperation between the two countries and the possibility of its further promotion. The importance of the talks on the forthcoming activities of nonaligned countries was stressed, especially on the plane of international economic relations, coupled with reciprocal cooperation among the developing countries.

Vice President Zarkovic's talks with the Chinese leaders were assessed as a significant stimulus for the further development and expansion of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic field. The session pointed out the accord between Yugoslavia and China on the need for all countries to operate in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence in order to halt the dangerous worsening of the international situation. In this context the irreplaceable role of the United Nations in this process was stressed.

In assessing the result of the visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush to our country and his talks with top Yugoslav leaders, the Presidency noted that they once again confirmed the readiness of both sides on the same well-known basis to further develop and promote bilateral cooperation in all the areas of mutual interest. It was also pointed out during the session that the exchange of views on the most topical international questions, along the line of continued political dialogue, had contributed to a more complete reciprocal knowledge of the positions of the two countries.

The session also discussed the main actions in the area of international economic relations stemming from the decisions of the Sixth UNCTAD. It was judged that efforts in all UN organs must get under way to carry out the arrangements decided on in Belgrade and to intensify negotiations to revive the world economy and resolve the difficult problems of the developing countries which until now, because of resistance from the most developed countries, have not produced satisfactory results. In this connection the need for the earliest possible start of global negotiations was again stressed as the way to realize and resolve the economic problems of the international community.

The Presidency stressed the danger for world peace and security inherent in not solving international economic problems, and emphasized the need for urgent and intensive action in the interest of the whole international community. A realistic and constructive approach by nonaligned and developing countries, which had especially come to the fore at the Sixth UNCTAD, should therefore meet with greater understanding and response by those developed countries which oppose the necessary substantial changes in the international economic system. Consistent with its position and stands, Yugoslavia will continue its efforts to attain concrete agreements.

The need to promote mutual cooperation among the developing countries, to strengthen their action capability, solidarity and unity, and especially Yugoslavia's commitments along this plane, was stressed again during the session.

The Presidency also discussed some other questions pertaining to its jurisdiction.

'VERY FRUITFUL DIALOGUE' CITED IN BUSH VISIT

AU181843 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Slobodan Kovacevic commentary]

[Text] The brief but, in every respect, successful visit of the American vice president to our country has once again demonstrated that the practice of constant contacts between the leading personalities of the two countries represents the best guarantee for maintaining good and developed relations and eliminating in good time individual problems which may now and then arise in these relations. Although less than 2 full days were available for talks and although the program of the visit ambitiously envisaged meetings with several leading personalities of our country, the plan of the talks and the topics discussed was fulfilled. An extensive exchange of views was made about the topics in which both sides are interested at this time, that is: the Yugoslav views on the currently most important international problems; our country's and the Nonaligned Movement's views after the New Delhi summit and the Sixth UNCTAD session; Yugoslavia's efforts to overcome economic difficulties, in which the guest was interested; the relations between the big powers and the reasons for their cooling; the American appraisal of the world economic situation, and, in this connection, the views of the most prominent representative of the North on the North-South relations, in which the hosts were interested.

Although both sides stated their more or less known views and noted different reasons for the individual international problems, the consideration for these differences found its full expression and the differences did not in any way diminish the very fruitful dialogue. On several occasions during his visit, the guest, Vice President Bush, emphasized the American respect for the international position and reputation of nonaligned Yugoslavia, stressing that the United States supports its independent position and values it as great factor of stability in the Balkans and Europe.

Mika Spiljak, Vidoje Zarkovic, Milka Planic, and Lazar Mojsov, on our side, highly appraised the talks and the practice of constant and open exchange of views.

The talks on bilateral relations were a separate chapter. George Bush showed extraordinary interest in and expressed support for the efforts made in our country to stabilize economic trends. The talks on the financial cooperation between the two countries can be appraised as a good basis for future cooperation. As regards trade cooperation, it was concluded that the stagnation of this cooperation at this time is temporary and that objective conditions exist for increasing Yugoslavia's exports to the United States. The Yugoslav side pointed out the successes of the American Administration in preventing anti-Yugoslav terrorism, as a special quality of relations between the two countries.

The final impression is that what was dominant during the entire visit was a mutual readiness and willingness to expand cooperation in all spheres, a development to which the different international positions of the two countries and their different views on certain international issues are not and should not be an obstacle.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES FRG PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD151541 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 15 (TANJUG) -- Closeness of views on the key problems of the world today as are the need to preserve peace, the strengthening of the orientation of negotiations and consultations, the need for peaceful overcoming of world focuses of crisis and the continuation and deepening of the dialogue between the developed and developing countries was manifested during a recent visit to Yugoslavia by President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens.

The above was said by the Yugoslav Government spokesman at a press conference here today, Thursday.

The spokesman said he expected this to contribute to the expansion of scope of Yugoslav-West German cooperation at the international level, and assessed that the favorable development of bilateral relations and cooperation was a concrete contribution of the goals of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, in accordance with the interests of peace, stability and cooperation in Europe and beyond.

Assessing positively the overall results of the visit the spokesman said the visit was expected to give a powerful impetus to the further strengthening of relations and the promotion of cooperation in all the fields of common interest on the basis of equality, full respect and mutual benefit, as well as to the further consolidation of confidence and understanding between the two countries.

MARKOVIC GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY

AU141319 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 83 p 4

[TANJUG report]

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], with best wishes for new successes in the socialist building of the DPRK.

The telegram also stresses that, just as in the past, the LCY will support the efforts of the DPRK in realizing historical and just endeavors of the Korean people towards peaceful and independent unification of the country and expresses the belief that friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the LCY and the WPK, as well as between the two socialist and nonaligned countries, will continue to successfully develop for the well-being of our peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism in the world.

LEADERS SEND ONGRATULATIONS ON SRV NATIONAL DAY

Spiljak Message

AU121914 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the SRV, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State of the SRV, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of nonaligned Vietnam.

Srzentic, Planinc Greetings

AU121913 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of Vietnam's national holiday, Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has sent congratulations to Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent congratulations to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

"JEDINSTVO-83" EXERCISE FAVORABLY ASSESSED

LD151301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Stip, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- The basic goals of the "Jedinstvo-83" combined tactical exercise were all achieved successfully. The exercise's leadership is convinced that it will constitute an important contribution to the further strengthening of the defense and protection system and the advancement of the overall combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] units, territorial defense and all parts of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, said Colonel General Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of Skopje Army District, in conversation with journalists following showed a high degree of combat readiness and training, enabling them to carry out various forms of combat actions independently and in cooperation with territorial defense and other sections of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The men and officers demonstrated true mastery in handling the latest technology produced in this country, for which this exercise was a test of quality. The results of the exercise show, Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovskiy said, that investments in the production of new domestic combat means were fully justified.

In the "Jedinstov-83" exercise expression was given to the unity of the armed struggle of members of the YPA, territorial defense and unarmed forms of combat and resistance, which in essence constitutes the basic force of our concept of military skill and strategy, said Lieutenant Colonel General Toso Atanasovski, commander of the Macedonian territorial defense.

This exercise confirmed in the most direct manner the correctness of the organizational concept of our defense and protection mechanism and the strength of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The units, commands, headquarters, and institutions of the territorial defense showed a high level of organization and ideo-political unity, training, equipment, and combat readiness.

Koco Tulevski, vice president of the Macedonian Assembly Executive Council, stressed that the "Jedinstov-83" exercise fully achieved the desired goal of integral action by all the elements in the system of all-people's defence. All the working people and citizens, organs of authority and self-management, sociopolitical organizations, organizations of associated labor and local communities in the area of the exercise lived according to the demands of our concept of all-people's defense. The effort in performing the specific tasks, selflessness, discipline, and responsibility of every participant contributed toward the achievement of a very high level of results in the realization of the goals in this joint exercise.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES HIGHER FUEL PRICES

LD132153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 13 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government decided today (Tuesday) to raise the price of "super" grade petrol. When the decision goes into force tomorrow, "super" will sell at 68 dinars per litre (one U.S. dollar exchanges for some 100 dinars). The government also raised the prices of 86-octane petrol, diesel fuel and domestic heating oil. Their new prices will be 63.50, 48.50 and 32.60 dinars per litre respectively.

In an official announcement, the government confirmed that the regulation granting a 10-per-cent discount on petrol and diesel fuel sold for tourist coupons would remain in force. The government said the measure had been adopted chiefly to offset the growing oil import bill. Yugoslavia imports the bulk of its oil requirements.

The continuous floating devaluation of the Yugoslav national currency against the U.S. dollar has had particularly harsh effects on the Yugoslav oil refineries. In the first six months this year, their losses in oil processing alone reached a total of ten billion dinars. The new petrol, diesel fuel and heating oil prices will largely make up for these losses and enable the refineries to operate normally.

KOMUNIST INTERVIEWS SREBRIC ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD161935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, granted an interview to the newspaper KOMUNIST about the results of economic activity in the first half of the year, stressing that the positive changes were only partial. These changes were: higher exports to the convertible area, real reduction of all forms of consumption, efforts to maintain the energy framework of the entire economic life, relatively successful foreign tourist trade, a good agricultural year and a certain alleviation of market supply shortages. We are maintaining foreign liquidity, he added, but with great difficulties. The problem of the dinar liquidity has also become very grave. There is high and unchecked inflation, which points to very great difficulties in the adaptation of our economy.

There is no doubt that the problem of the dinar's illiquidity cannot be solved overnight and that the beginning of the solution lies in raising credits. However, Srebric noted, increased credits must be preceded by the creation of certain conditions, otherwise increased credits would represent more oil poured on the raging fire of inflation.

According to Srebric, the task of overcoming the problems caused by illiquidity of the dinar calls for a law on turnover funds, transfer of part of the National Bank's credits to the organizations of associated labor, a moratorium on all investment credits granted in the country for a specific period of time, and settling the question of the foreign exchange accounts of organizations of associated labor covered by short-term credits advanced by business banks. It is also necessary to introduce a general stabilization tax in order to replenish the turnover funds of organizations of associated labor and to increase the reserves of goods and money, tackle the problem of losses more effectively, and adopt effective measures to speed up the process of balancing between goods and funds and the circulation of money.

The ultimate aim of these measures should be for organizations of associated labor to form their own turnover funds amounting to at least 70 percent of the necessary funds and to strengthen the reserves to be used for effective interventions on the market and crediting of the export of equipment and ships. This would result in important qualitative changes. The organizations of associated labor would thus be able to pay their debts regularly and conditions would be created for the establishment of financial discipline, without which, in the final analysis, there can be no production of goods, Srebric stressed.

The operation of settling the question of foreign exchange accounts covered by short-term bank credits, Srebric said, will reduce the present quality of short-term credits by about 200 billion dinars and would partly prevent the accumulation of uncovered foreign exchange rate differences.

The general stabilization tax, according to Srebric, should cover those employed in the social sector, all self-employed persons and pensioners except, it goes without saying, those on low incomes. It would be normal, Srebric said, that the tax paid by workers employed by the economic organizations of associated labour should stay in their own organizations.

Srebric stressed in his interview that we must use the most energetic measures against idleness and sloppiness, irresponsible business practices, and theft. Our practice goes back a long way and shows that the workers are not able to rid themselves of idlers, even less so as the courts of associated labor have from the very start extended their practice of protecting the workers' self-management rights to idlers as well. A system of suspension without pay should be introduced for idlers. In the case of theft of social property, employment should cease automatically. Responsibility must become tangible, must involve sanctions.

The distribution of income, in Srebric's view, could also be improved by switching over from net to gross personal incomes. At the moment workers have to pay contributions and tax from their personal incomes and are taxed through their organizations of associated labor. They do not have even the minimum interest in meeting all these obligations. All the preparations for these changes can be completed by the end of the year, Borislav Srebric, vice president of the FEC, said at the end of his KOMUNIST interview.